



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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23 June 1993

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OAU Foreign Ministers Conference Continues

Egypt's Musa Discusses Sudan, Somalia

NC2206204793 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1652 GMT
22 Jun 93

[Text] Cairo, 22 June (MENA)—African countries' foreign ministers held a session this evening chaired by Foreign Minister 'Amr Musa. They resumed discussion of the final draft on setting up an African mechanism to resolve disputes peacefully.

The delegation heads stated their views on the issue. In their speeches, the foreign ministers of 15 countries asserted the need to set up a mechanism to end disputes and secure financing for the mechanism to carry out its task of preventing disputes and dealing with crises to solve them peacefully. They emphasized the importance of supporting the OAU as it carries out its duty to achieve security and stability in the continent.

Foreign Minister 'Amr Musa announced that the OAU Ministerial Council, at the end of today's evening session, endorsed the OAU secretary general's proposal to establish a mechanism to end disputes and said agreement was reached to submit a recommendation to the African summit scheduled for Monday.

In statements to journalists after the session, Musa said the council will discuss the situation in Somalia, Palestine, the Middle East, and Angola on 23 June.

He said every African country is unhappy about events in Somalia, which, he stressed, are a step backward, adding that a solution to the Somali problem will follow reconciliation among the rival Somali factions and commitment to the resolutions in Addis Ababa.

On the Sudanese Government's decision to close Egypt's Consulates in Khartoum [as received] and al-Abyad and Sudanese Consulates in Alexandria and Aswan, Musa said the measure is an escalatory move that will only aggravate the situation and that whoever recommended it made a mistake. He expressed his hope that wisdom will prevail and bridges will remain between Egypt and Sudan.

Agenda Includes Islamic Terrorism

NC2206060893 Paris AFP in English 0205 GMT
22 Jun 93

[Text] Cairo, June 22 (AFP)—Politics and war in southern Africa and Muslim fundamentalist terrorism dominated Monday's [21 June] opening sessions of an Organisation of African Unity (OAU) foreign ministers' meeting here.

Laying the groundwork for the annual OAU summit on June 28 and 29, ministers heard a call from Senegal's Moustapha Niasse [spelling as received] to "encourage President Frederik de Klerk to pursue the process of democratisation in South Africa."

Niasse also accused Angola's rebel National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) of seeking to sabotage bids to bring peace to the southwest African country, plunged into renewed civil war.

He proposed that the nations of the "black continent" should "work together" to promote the Angolan peace process, which collapsed in Abidjan last month when UNITA rejected an internationally proposed plan.

But the hot issue for the meeting's Egyptian hosts, faced with a wave of Muslim fundamentalist violence, was the alleged support of some African nations for terrorism.

Egyptian Prime Minister 'Atif Sidqi said that in some unnamed African states, people were trying to block development and progress "by violence and terrorism."

Sidqi urged all necessary firmness in confronting the threat, "above all when this terrorism and violence enjoy complicity and support inside our continent."

Political analysts said he was referring to neighbouring Sudan in particular. Egypt accuses it of sheltering and supporting armed Egyptian insurgents suspected of setting off carbombs and carrying out other attacks this year.

Outgoing ministerial council chairman Paul Ssemogerere of Uganda said the critical situation in Somalia made it high time to consider setting up some means of staving off internal conflicts in African countries.

It had to be admitted that doctrines of sovereignty and non-interference in internal affairs were no longer tenable, he said.

But while Foreign Minister Pascoal Manuel Mocumbi of Mozambique, whose government last year signed a peace pact with the rebel Mozambique National Resistance (RENAMO), backed proposals for a conflict-prevention mechanism, Sudan's representative was less keen.

Khartoum's Foreign Minister Husayn Abu-Salih said the mechanism, proposed by OAU Secretary-General Salim Ahmad Salim, "should be introduced progressively and in an African framework so as not to be used as a pretext for intervention in other people's affairs."

Salim presented a report on different problems facing Africa.

Apart from Morocco, which walked out of the OAU in 1984 to protest against the admission of Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic proclaimed by the Polisario Front [Popular Front for the Liberation of Saquia El Hamra and Rio de Oro] armed movement in the Moroccan-occupied Western Sahara, there was no representative from Somalia, which has been wracked by famine and clan strife leaving no effective government.

Newly independent Eritrea becomes an OAU member this year.

Security measures at the conference centre were relatively discreet, but for the first time, Egyptian police used dogs to sniff for explosives in cars parked nearby.

Eritrean Minister Views Regional Ties

NC2206084093 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0617 GMT 22 Jun 93

[Text] Cairo, 22 Jun (MENA)—Eritrean Foreign Minister Mahmoud Sherifo has said that his country, which has just joined the OAU [Organization of African Unity], intends to play a part in consolidating security and stability in Africa. The Eritrean minister said that Eritrea's membership of the OAU means that it has to work to improve inter-African ties.

Speaking to MENA, Sherifo said that Eritrea has close ties and common interests with Ethiopia, noting that the two countries are pondering the possibilities of economic cooperation.

The Eritrean official said his country's ties with Israel are normal ties. Israel is a country that exists in the region and we have to have relations with it, he remarked.

Sherifo said that Eritrean relations with Egypt and other Arab countries are "strategic." He expressed the hope that Arab countries will provide Eritrea with economic aid to help its reconstruction efforts.

The Eritrean foreign minister said that his country is trying to rebuild the national economy that has been devastated and hopes to establish good relations with all its neighbors.

Frontline States Defense Ministers Meet in Windhoek

Ministers Seek UN Action Against UNITA

MB1806115693 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1018 GMT 18 Jun 93

[Text] Windhoek June 18 SAPA—Defence ministers from the Frontline states on Friday urged the United Nations and the international community to take firm and decisive action against UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] to force it to accept the democratic process in Angola.

Concluding a defence and security meeting in Windhoek, the ministers condemned alleged continued logistical support for UNITA by South Africa and Zaire.

In a joint communique released after the two-day conference, UNITA was urged to accept and abide by the Bicesse Peace Accord and to return to the negotiating table.

In a closing address to the conference, read on his behalf by Namibian Home Affairs Minister Hifikepunye Pohamba, Namibian Prime Minister Hage Geingob said

delegates had agreed they should collectively and individually give assistance to the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] government to enable it to defend Angola's democratic process.

The ministers welcomed the recent United States recognition of the Angolan Government and urged the U.S. and "any other country" to ensure no further support was given to UNITA through either non-governmental organisations or individuals in their countries.

The signing of the Rome Peace Accords between Mozambique's Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] government and Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] rebels was welcomed, but the ministers expressed grave concern at Renamo's "apparent delaying tactics".

They appealed to the UN to take "adequate measures to prevent developments in Mozambique from deteriorating into uncertainty and chaos". The ministers said they had noted positive political developments in South Africa regarding negotiations and the tentative 27 April 1994 election date. However, they "deplored the attitude of rightwing elements" who declined to join negotiations.

Mr Geingob said cooperation and exchange of information on defence forces and security services should be maintained and enhanced to strengthen peace and security in southern Africa.

The meeting was attended by defence and security chiefs from Zambia, Zimbabwe, Namibia, Tanzania, Botswana, Angola, and Mozambique; and military representatives of the African National Congress and Pan-Africanist Congress.

Communique Appeals to Renamo, Savimbi

MB1906083693 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0500 GMT 19 Jun 93

[Text] Defense ministers of Frontline countries have expressed concern over what they described as apparent delaying tactics by Afonso Dhlakama's Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] movement in implementing Mozambique's Peace Accords. In a communique issued yesterday in Windhoek, Namibia, the Frontline countries defense ministers appealed to Renamo to respect the Peace Accord. The ministers requested the United Nations to take adequate measures to prevent events in Mozambique from deteriorating to chaos.

In the communique, the ministers appealed to the United Nations and the international community to demand Jonas Savimbi to end the unjustifiable war in Angola and take firm and decisive actions against the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] to force it to accept the democratic process. The ministers condemned the logistical assistance which, they say, UNITA is still receiving from South Africa and Zaire.

Chad

President, Nigerian Envoy Meet, Discuss Gas Supply

AB2206174693 Ndjamenia Radiodiffusion Nationale Tchadienne in French 1900 GMT 22 Jun 93

[Text] This evening Colonel Idriss Deby received Nigerian Agricultural Minister Alhaji Abubakar. Mr. Abubakar delivered a message from President Ibrahim Babangida to his Chadian counterpart. He was accompanied by a (?delegation) including the (CBST?) executive secretary, the director of the Nigerian planning department, and the Nigerian Embassy charge d'affaires. The Chadian environment minister was representing his country. At the end of the audience, the Nigerian minister talked to reporter Noureen Souleymane about his meeting President Deby:

[Begin Abubakar recording in English, fading into French translation] I came to deliver a message from the president of the Federal Republic of Nigeria to the president of the Republic of Chad.

[Souleymane] Chad is currently experiencing a fuel shortage. Did you discuss the matter with President Deby? Was the problem solved?

[Abubakar] The fuel shortage in Chad was discussed during our meeting and he gave me a message for that I will faithfully convey to President Babangida. [end recording]

Demonstrations, Looting, Reported in Moundou

AB2206150393 Ndjamenia Radiodiffusion Nationale Tchadienne in French 1900 GMT 1900 GMT 21 Jun 93

[Excerpts] There has been a lot of agitation in Moundou since this morning [21 June]. In the early hours of the day, groups of traders gathered throughout the town to disrupt traffic and to attack public buildings. Most offices and shops were closed and people remained in their homes. According to latest reports, demonstrators attacked the mayor's office, the police station—where they freed some prisoners—and Radio Moundou station whose [words indistinct] windows were broken and cables cut.

The demonstration arose from an incident that the Defense Ministry referred to in a communique issued as early as 19 June. The Ministry's communique stated that on 17 June, a [word indistinct] vehicle was intercepted at 40 km from Tapol and was later discovered to be transporting traders from Doman market [words indistinct]. The attackers kidnapped 10 people and later released two of them. Our Logone Occidental correspondent reports that the traders demonstrated to show their anger at the authorities' apathy, and also to avenge their colleagues who had disappeared that day. [passage omitted]

Latest reports say that gunshots were heard almost all over town today. Meanwhile, the Police and the Gendarmerie, which have held lengthy discussions with the Logone Occidental prefect, have taken position at the principal intersections of the town. The last place targeted around 1100 was the crafts center, which was methodically looted. Around midday, the central market was also looted. [passage omitted]

Congo

Lissouba Promises To Appoint New Prime Minister 'Soon'

AB2206221893 Paris AFP in French 2143 GMT 22 Jun 93

[Text] Brazzaville, 22 Jun (AFP)—In an address to the nation broadcast by Congolese radio this evening, Congolese President Pascal Lissouba announced that a new prime minister would be appointed soon in accordance with the Constitution.

He said that he would immediately propose to him "a reduced Cabinet, taking into account the country's needs." He stressed that this new Cabinet would be charged with "implementing all the measures likely to ensure security and peace and with launching the economic recovery" of Congo.

The head of state also urged the Congolese Armed Forces "to put themselves at the service of the people." He condemned the "insurrectional inclination" of the opposition collective and the "refusal of the electoral results" by that collective, which is challenging the victory of the presidential majority in the recent early legislative elections.

Assembly Elects Speaker; Opposition Boycotts Session

AB2306084193 Paris AFP in English 0337 GMT 23 Jun 93

[Text] Brazzaville, June 23 (AFP)—Congo's former prime minister Andre Milongo has been made parliamentary speaker at an inaugural session which was boycotted by opposition parties after a disputed general election. Milongo, who ran an interim government during a transition from military to civilian rule, was elected by secret ballot Tuesday during a session attended by 74 deputies from the presidential majority and his own Union for Democracy and the Republic.

The opposition coalition of the Union for Democratic Renewal and the former sole, ruling Labour Party, ignored Interior Ministry instructions to local authorities to ensure that deputies in their regions got to the capital at once.

The opposition, which disagrees with some of the results from last month's first round of voting and wants the second round annulled, has called its deputies, senators

and local government officials to a meeting on Wednesday. It alleges that supporters of President Pascal Lissouba managed to get an overall majority of seats by "flagrant irregularities" in 12 constituencies, and wants a fresh vote there. Lissouba's latest round of talks with opposition chief Bernard Kolelas failed to find a compromise.

The president went on television late Tuesday to announce that he would soon name a new prime minister and a "small government team ...to ensure peace and security and capable of relaunching the economy." He condemned an opposition call for civil disobedience, saying there was "no basis" for it. Several lives, including that of the Libyan ambassador and a senior World Health Organisation official, have been claimed in postelectoral violence.

Before parliament's inaugural sitting began, soldiers with armoured cars went through southern parts of Brazzaville removing roadblocks thrown up by opposition supporters 10 days ago. No resistance was reported. Traffic picked up in the city centre, but the central post office and most banks stayed closed. Military patrols were still stopping cars to search for arms.

Business leaders and people living outside Brazzaville complained meanwhile of a breakdown in the country's major rail and waterway networks, including the main line from the capital to the economic hub, Pointe Noire. Passenger and goods trains have been brought to a standstill at several points on the 550-kilometre (340-mile) railway, which runs through the dense Mayombe

forest, a Radio Congo correspondent reported. More than 12,000 tonnes of imported goods were languishing in Pointe-Noire dock warehouses and ships from abroad have been sent to other ports.

Milongo Discusses New Position

AB2206205093 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1830 GMT 22 Jun 93

[Excerpt] The first regular session of the new Congolese Parliament began in Brazzaville this afternoon. The 74 deputies elected former Prime Minister Andre Milongo speaker of the institution.

Opposition deputies were absent from the session. Here is Andre Milongo talking to Lucien Parfait Leonard Nzungu after his election:

[Begin recording] [Milongo] I think that by electing me, my colleagues wanted to choose someone capable of conducting our assembly's deliberations fairly and objectively. I think that the problems we should tackle are related to national economy. I was in the interior during the electoral campaign and with the dilapidated economic conditions I witnessed, we cannot afford to engage in (?politicking). This condition is so serious that we will start working immediately.

[Nzungu] Mr. Speaker, the opposition was absent at this inaugural session. Did this absence take away from your victory?

[Milongo] I do not think so. I hope the other part of the institution will be present later on. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Kenya

Attorney General Addresses Human Rights Conference

EA2206213593 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1600 GMT 22 Jun 93

[Text] The attorney general, Amos Wako, has appealed to the international community to assist developing countries in strengthening their institutions which are responsible for the administration of justice. Mr. Wako made the appeal when he addressed the main committee of the World Conference on Human Rights in Vienna, Austria, on behalf of chief attorneys and ministers for justice from east, central and southern African states.

In his plea the attorney general called for external assistance to be used in training the police, improving access to judiciary by the poor and making its services more efficient, among other things. Mr. Wako is leading the Kenyan delegation to the conference.

Somalia

Aidid 'Not Worried' About UN Arrest Order

AB2206214093 Paris AFP in English 2129 GMT 22 Jun 93

[Text] Mogadishu, June 22 (AFP)—Somalia's most powerful warlord Mohamed Farah Aidid downplayed Tuesday a U.N. arrest warrant issued against him in connection with the killing of 24 Pakistani peacekeepers.

"I am not worried," General Aidid told the Voice of America radio in his first interview since the arrest order was announced last week after a series of U.N. attacks on Aidid's weapons depots and his headquarters.

"I believe my people will defend me," Aidid added.

The interview was conducted in a private home in the southern area of Mogadishu, which Aidid's forces control. The VOA correspondent said Aidid wore a suit and tie and appeared relaxed.

"I will stay in Mogadishu," Aidid said. He criticized the U.S.-led air raids by the United Nations as "colonialistic action."

The raids were ordered in retaliation for the June 5 killing, allegedly by Aidid's forces, of 24 Pakistani peacekeepers.

Demonstrations Backing UNOSOM Held in Various Regions

EA2206212093 Mogadishu Voice of the Somali Republic in Somali 1700 GMT 22 Jun 93

[Text] A large peaceful rally by thousands of people in support of United Nations Operation Somalia [UNOSOM] in Mogadishu has taken place in Boosaaso, the capital of Bari region. The faces of the demonstrators

displayed nationalist zeal and they were carrying wet branches and placards expressing their backing for the arms collection operations and other programs which UNOSOM forces are conducting in Somalia. Somali Salvation Democratic Front officials and the leaders of Bari region were at the head of the rally and the people marched along the streets of Boosaaso in a spirit of jubilation and happiness.

Similar demonstrations of support for the UNOSOM operations took place in Baraawe, Qoryoley, and Marka in Shabeellaha Hoose region; in Jawhar and Biyocade in the Shabeellaha Dhexe; (Caabudwaaq) district in Galguduud region; Laas Caanood and Taleex in Sool; Laasqorey in Sanaag; and in Boorama, Baki, and Saylac in the Awdal region. At the peaceful rallies all the people living in these districts expressed their pleasure with the operations of the UNOSOM forces in Mogadishu and called on UNOSOM to spread their operations to the whole country. The people at the rallies were addressed by several leaders of political organizations and elders living in those regions.

Gunmen Killed in Attack on U.S. Housing Compound

AB2306082693 Paris AFP in English 0736 GMT 23 Jun 93

[Text] Mogadishu, June 23 (AFP)—Two Somali gunmen were killed in a firefight with Tunisian and American troops in Mogadishu Tuesday [22 June] night, United Nations military spokesman David Stockwell said Wednesday.

A number of other Somalis were detained after the clash in which the university compound housing the headquarters of the U.S. Logistics Support Command was attacked with sniper fire and rocket-propelled grenades, Stockwell said.

Tunisian troops responsible for security at the compound and soldiers of the U.S. Quick Reaction Force returned fire with small arms and AT4 antitank weapons.

There were no casualties among the UN troops in the exchanges of fire which began shortly after 8 PM and ended around midnight before resuming again briefly just before dawn, Stockwell said.

The attack was the first of its kind since the headquarters of Somali warlord Mohamed Farah Aidid were captured by UN forces in an air and ground assault on June 17.

Stockwell said the gunmen were "possibly Aidid's people, we don't know."

United Nations special representative in Somalia Jonathan Howe has ordered Aidid's arrest in connection with the June 5 killing of 24 Pakistani peacekeepers, allegedly by his militiamen. Aidid, who has been in hiding since the attack on his headquarters, has said his supporters would defend him against arrest.

More than 18,000 UN troops from 26 countries are in Somalia, where some 350,000 people died from famine and civil war after former dictator Mohamed Siad Barre was overthrown in 1991.

UN Military Officials Want German Troops To Stay

*LD2206155993 Hamburg DPA in German 1430 GMT
22 Jun 93*

[Excerpt] Nairobi/Belet Uen (DPA)—The United Nations believes that a withdrawal of the German soldiers deployed in Somalia would, if ordered by the Federal Constitutional Court, be a "serious loss" for the entire UN project aimed at rebuilding the country. A withdrawal of Bundeswehr servicemen would substantially slow down the international aid project for Somalia, former Admiral Jonathan Howe, UN special envoy to Somalia, said at a news conference in Nairobi today.

U.S. Brigadier General Thomas Montgomery, deputy commander of the UN troops in Somalia (UNOSOM), also believes that a German withdrawal would endanger the peace process as well as the supply of food aid to northern Somalia. "This would be a very serious blow to

UNOSOM and would seriously call into question the UN operation in Somalia for the foreseeable future," he told journalists today at the Bundeswehr camp in Belet Uen.

The entire schedule envisaging a return to normality in Somalia following two years of civil war would be seriously delayed if the German soldiers were withdrawn, Howe said. The United Nations would then have to seek a replacement from other countries. "That would be a major setback for us," he said. He was confident, however, that the Constitutional Court will decide to allow the Bundeswehr contingent to remain in Somalia, he said.

Montgomery said during a visit to the 250-strong advance Bundeswehr unit in Belet Uen that "I can see no other country which could do the Germans' job. We are heavily dependent on the Germans." Without secure supplies, the UN combat units cannot advance farther into northern Somalia. "Without these supplies we will not be able to distribute any food aid in central and northern Somalia." It would "without doubt take months" to find another country which could take the Germans' place. [passage omitted]

PAC Fails To Adopt Suspending Hostilities Declaration

*MB2206140193 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1309
GMT 22 Jun 93*

[Text] Johannesburg June 22 SAPA—The Pan Africanist Congress [PAC] was the only participant in the 26-party negotiating council not to adopt a declaration on the suspension/cessation of hostilities submitted at the World Trade Centre near Johannesburg on Tuesday afternoon.

PAC negotiator Jaki Seroke, who is also political affairs secretary of the organisation, said the PAC could not support the declaration at present because there were still outstanding issues to resolve, particularly with the government.

The declaration on cessation/suspension of hostilities, armed struggle and violence was drawn up after many hours of debate in the negotiating council and work behind the scene.

Senior negotiators hoped the declaration would allow the PAC to suspend its armed activities.

The declaration states that as from Tuesday, "We, the parties, subscribing to this declaration, commit/recommit ourselves to peaceful resolution of conflict and, where applicable, cease/suspend any form of hostilities/armed struggle/violence in pursuance of political objectives and the resolution of political differences and further ensure that the conduct and utterances of all are consistent with this declaration".

The declaration was supported by all six members of the conservative Concerned South Africans Group.

The negotiating council broke for "tea" a short while later after it appeared that the impasse between the PAC and government could possibly still be resolved.

Mr Seroke indicated to the council that if the equipment and material confiscated from the PAC in the recent police swoop on the organisation was returned, the PAC may be prepared to agree to the declaration.

As a result, ANC Secretary General Cyril Ramaphosa proposed that the council have one of its well-known "tea breaks", when negotiators meet behind closed doors in an attempt to resolve problem issues.

Chief government negotiator and Minister of Constitutional Development Roelf Meyer indicated to the council that the confiscated equipment and material would be returned immediately.

He agreed to a separate amended resolution which states: "matters which remain unresolved... shall be implemented immediately and a written report be placed before the negotiating council not later than June 23".

"Complete success could be achieved during the tea break," Mr Ramaphosa predicted to laughter from other participants.

The 10-member planning committee is expected to assist the PAC and the government in trying to resolve the issue "at tea".

PAC Agrees 'In Principle' To Sign

*MB2206155593 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1538
GMT 22 Jun 93*

[By David Greybe]

[Text] Johannesburg June 22 SAPA—The Pan Africanist Congress [PAC] did an about-face late on Tuesday afternoon and agreed "in principle" to a cessation of its armed struggle.

The PAC decision to join the 25 other parties in the negotiating council which earlier in the day adopted a "declaration on cessation/suspension of hostilities, armed struggle and violence" was announced in the council by its political affairs secretary, Jaki Seroke.

The PAC turnaround came after intense behind the scenes discussions involving mainly the PAC and government, brokered by planning committee member and leader of the Transvaal and Natal Indian Congresses, Pravin Gordhan.

"On behalf of all the parties here I applaud the PAC," the chairman of Tuesday's council meeting and the leader of the National Party's delegation, Dr Dawie de Villiers, said after Mr Seroke had spoken.

"That means that their (PAC) no becomes yes," added Dr de Villiers. "All 26 parties here have now adopted the declaration."

The declaration as adopted states the participants declare that as from Tuesday June 22:

"We, the parties subscribing to this declaration, commit/recommit ourselves to peaceful resolution of conflict and, where applicable, cease/suspend any form of hostilities/armed struggle/violence in pursuance of political objectives and in the resolution of political differences and further ensure that the conduct and utterances of all are consistent with this declaration".

The PAC said in a statement read by Mr Seroke that it agreed in principle to the declaration and would subscribe to it. He said the declaration satisfied the requirements of the PAC for a mutual cessation of hostilities.

The PAC has always maintained that it would only suspend or cease the activities of its armed wing, APLA [Azanian People's Liberation Army], if there was a mutual cessation of hostilities with the government and its security forces.

Mr Seroke announced the outstanding issues between the two parties would be discussed at a bilateral on Thursday with the government. Two issues would mainly be discussed at that meeting:

- the return of all the material and equipment confiscated from the PAC in the recent police swoop on the organisation and its officials and members; and
- the implementation of a part of a comprehensive resolution on violence adopted by the council earlier in the day.

The part of the resolution, which in its total is aimed at eliminating violence in the country, states:

The council resolves that "a series of phased confidence-building measures which would include the future of all armed formations, their personnel and arsenals, be adopted leading to the creation of impartial, legitimate and effective security forces with the consequent dissolution of all other armed formations. A distinction be drawn [as received] between statutory and non-statutory armies on the one hand and police forces on the other. The technical committee on the transitional executive council and its subcouncils to make proposals on precise mechanisms to be adopted".

The council then proceeded with other business.

Mandela, Buthelezi Arrive for East Rand Meeting

MB2306065093 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0613 GMT 23 Jun 93

[By Neil Lewis]

[Text] Johannesburg June 23 SAPA—The historic meeting between African National Congress [ANC] leader Nelson Mandela and his Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] counterpart Mangosuthu Buthelezi had not got off the ground by 8am on Wednesday—with the ANC president and church officials still awaiting the arrival of the kwaZulu leader.

The meeting, the first between the two high profile leaders since 1991, is to be chaired by Archbishop Desmond Tutu and Methodist Presiding Bishop Dr Stanley Mogoba. Mr Mandela arrived at the meeting venue—a church on the East Rand—shortly after 7am and was met by Archbishop Tutu and Dr Mogoba, who informed Mr Mandela the Inkatha leader had not yet arrived.

But a kwaZulu government delegation led by Dr Ben Ngubane was already at the venue.

The agenda for the crucial meeting had not yet been released by Wednesday (this) morning, but it was understood the ANC had held a caucus meeting earlier on Wednesday morning to discuss various aspects of it.

The two church leaders, who spent the night at the East Rand venue to prepare for the meeting, were engaged in a meeting with Mr Mandela just after 8am awaiting Mr Buthelezi.

Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation; ANC military wing] (MK) Commander Joe Modise also arrived at the

church—leading to speculation that the activities of MK, armed wing of the ANC and a formation whose disbandment has in the past been demanded by the IFP, were high on the agenda.

The presence of the high profile kwaZulu government delegation indicated the role of the kwaZulu police—bitterly criticised by the ANC in the past—would also be among the items up for discussion, observers said.

[Johannesburg SAPA in English at 0623 GMT on 23 June notes that IFP President Buthelezi "arrived at an East Rand church venue shortly after 8am on Wednesday for a crucial meeting with ANC President Nelson Mandela."

Met by Archbishop Desmond Tutu and Methodist Presiding Bishop Dr Stanley Mogoba, Chief Buthelezi expressed the hope the talks would be more than just symbolic.

"As a Christian I feel hopeful about the meeting that is to take place with Dr Mandela today. I am further hopeful as I would not be here if I was not a Christian and believed in peace."

Chief Buthelezi said he hoped the discussion would centre on a peace accord signed between the ANC and IFP in Durban in January 1991, as well as shortcomings in the National Peace Accord drawn up and signed by a wide variety of political groupings in September of that year.

The kwaZulu chief minister added that he hoped to forge closer links with the ANC on issues that had divided them, such as the ANC's quest for a unitary state as opposed to the IFP's desire for a federal solution.]

Reports Show Afrikaner Opposition to Negotiations

MB2206172593 Pretoria PATRIOT in Afrikaans 18 Jun 93 p 2

[Unattributed article]

[Text] The Conservative Party's [CP] headquarters and regional offices have been inundated with calls from patriots over the whole political spectrum asking to join the Afrikaner Volksfront, AV, [Afrikaner National Front].

The Front was brought into existence by the CP, which stimulated the pre-referendum zeal among Afrikaners, and has driven the De Klerk Government into a corner.

The AV is now being organized at regional level and there are several regions in constituencies countrywide.

Those who join are immediately registered and issued with an identity number in their respective regions, instead of the usual membership card issued by political parties.

The AV, now popularly known by Afrikaners as the 'Front', and led by one of its leaders, Dr. Ferdi Hartzenberg, held talks with a strong government delegation and conveyed the Afrikaner's anger about the negotiations process and also about the revolution being carried out by the ANC [African National Congress], the SACP [South African Communist Party] and the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress].

Present at that meeting were: Dr. Hartzenberg, General Constand Viljoen, Major General Tienie Groenewald, Mr. Dries Bruwer, CP MP for Lydenburg, Mr. Len van Niekerk Venter of the Iron and Steel Union, and Mr. Cor de Jager, from the Mineworker's Union.

The government representatives were: Ministers Roelf Meyer, Leon Wessels, Fanie Schoeman, and Mr. von Bratt, Mr. Fanie van der Merwe, Dr. Neil Barnard, Lieutenant General George Meiring and General Kat Liebenberg. Dr. Hartzenberg informed the government that the Afrikaner people have had enough. Or, as he put it later at a news conference: "The Afrikaner is fed-up."

The Front has rejected the proposed elections date and the free election is totally unacceptable. The reason for this being that there has not yet been any agreement on a form of government and that this date is too close to the Hani-funeral and the communists' May Day commemoration celebrations. Consequently this could result into a revolutionary spirit of intimidation, and furthermore the climate of violence makes it altogether impossible even to discuss a free election in South Africa.

The Front has demanded a referendum among the electorates of the House of Assembly because the government did not get its mandate from them to establish an executive transitional council. The government has been asked to postpone setting up a transition council.

Bringing about a democracy seems to be the only way out for the Afrikaner-Boer and other compatriots if the government-ANC partnership continues to bilaterally force a unitary state on the whites.

The Front informed State President de Klerk the previous week that the Afrikaners have undoubtedly developed a very strong sense of freedom. Their striving towards self-determination is no longer out of distrust or discrimination, but rather out of love for an own culture and an intense dislike at being made to discard deep-seated values in exchange for an uncertain situation.

The Front feels very serious about consulting its people and much pressure is currently being exerted on the Front's executive council to forgo any further protests and to immediately proceed with the necessary resistance.

Mr. de Klerk has been told there would be no lasting political solution and no peace in South Africa if his government and the ANC ignores the Afrikaner and continues with the one-sided establishment of an executive transitional council.

The government has already begun to discredit the Front on television and in the media, and it will not be surprising if Mr. de Klerk once again listens to the ANC and not the Front. Rather than accommodating the Afrikaner's higher ideal for self-determination, Mr. de Klerk has made a declaration of mutual animosity.

The ball is now in the courts of Mr. de Klerk and Mr. Mandela, and the way in which they play that ball will determine the short as well as the long-term political and security position of South Africa.

Details of Multiparty Resolution on Violence Reported

MB2206151193 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1428 GMT 22 Jun 93

[By David Greybe]

[Text] Johannesburg June 22 SAPA—Multiparty negotiators meeting at the World Trade Centre in Kempton Park on Tuesday adopted a comprehensive resolution on violence.

The resolution was adopted with "sufficient consensus", the chairman of Tuesday's 26-party negotiating council, and leader of the National Party delegation, Dr Dawie de Villiers, ruled after a four hour debate. Only a few of the participants, such as the Pan Africanist Congress [PAC] and the Conservative Party [CP], objected to the resolution or parts of it.

Most negotiators said the resolution would have far-reaching implications for the peace process in South Africa.

The resolution resolves, among others, that:

- “a series of phased confidence-building measures which would include the future of all armed formations, their personnel and arsenals, be adopted leading to the creation of impartial, legitimate and effective security forces with the consequent dissolution of all other armed formations.” A distinction would be drawn between statutory and non-statutory armies on the one hand and police forces on the other hand;
- the National Peace Committee finalise proposed amendments to the National Peace Accord as a matter of urgency so as to strengthen the accord;
- the negotiating council recommends that the signatories to the peace accord meet as a matter of urgency to reaffirm their commitment to the accord and to approve the proposed amendments to it;

- non-signatories should give urgent and immediate attention to signing the peace accord, after consultation with the national peace committee;
- that the technical committee on the independent electoral commission develops a code of conduct for all parties, organisations, administrations and governments taking into account the code of conduct of the peace accord, and appropriate compulsory sanctions/punitive measures against those who transgress the code;
- the principle of an independent peacekeeping force and its practical implementation should be considered by the technical committee on violence in consultation with the technical committee on the transitional executive council;
- every party to the negotiations process commit itself without reservation to the holding of a free and fair election and to do everything possible to ensure that the electorate and the leaders and candidates of political parties are able to conduct their election campaigns and other political activities freely without being intimidated or obstructed and without fear of being injured/killed; and,
- the technical committee on violence prepare detailed proposals on the desirability, financing, establishment and composition of a peace/youth services corps.

Motorists Warned Unsafe To Visit Transkei

MB2206142793 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1338 GMT 22 Jun 93

[Text] Pretoria June 22 SAPA—The Department of Foreign Affairs on Tuesday warned South African motorists not to visit the Transkei as it was unsafe.

However, should they enter the homeland, motorists should:

- consider organising a convoy before entering the territory;
- ensure their vehicles are in a sound mechanical condition;
- endeavour to travel during the daytime;
- ensure their vehicle doors are locked at all times;
- make certain their documentation is in order; and,
- observe obstructions or disturbances on the road ahead of them and turn back rather than proceed.

ANC Issues Statement on Proposed Peacekeeping Force

MB1906060193 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2125 GMT 18 Jun 93

[SAPA PR Wire Service issued by African National Congress]

[Text] The ANC is concerned about the recent press reports quoting the Institute for Defense Policy as saying that a peacekeeping force to oversee elections would cost nearly R[Rand]1bn [billion] a year. Whilst that may be true, the real issue is not one of cost, but rather one of bringing about peace and stability. Peace and stability which will be crucial to allow all parties to participate in free political activity.

Presently, the SADF [South African Defense Force] and the SAP [South African Police] do not enjoy the support of the majority of South Africa's people. Legitimacy is the key problem. A peacekeeping force with a new ethos will be seen to be much more legitimate and an acceptable instrument to enforce peace.

However, we agree with the Institute for Defense Policy that multiparty control be established over the security forces through the TEC [transitional executive council] sub-council on defence and law and order. The international community should also second senior military officials to assist in this process. Observers and advisors from the international community must report to the TEC and not the national peace accord as is suggested.

Should a peacekeeping force be established, it must be subject to TEC control and not serve as an adjunct to the SAP which is partisan and illegitimate. The force will also have to lay down minimum standards in terms of which all personnel will be expected to participate in a nonpartisan way. International funding will also be required but it will be the responsibility of the state through the TEC.

We also believe that the initial size of the force should be approximately 10,000, and that training should be for 3 to 6 months in order to ensure that the force is thoroughly prepared. An act of Parliament will have to be passed to constitute such a force with powers of arrest. However, it must be emphasised that it be answerable to the TEC. South Africa desperately needs a force which is seen as legitimate by all. Without legitimacy, such a force will fail just as the SADF and the SAP failed.

ANC Official Outlines Ideas for New Police Force

MB2006161693 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 20 Jun 93 p 4

[Report by Nick Olivari]

[Text] An ANC [African National Congress] government would disband the SAP's [South African Police] internal stability unit [ISU] and check the file of every SAP member to rid the force of people "with blood on their

hands". This was the message from the ANC this week as President FW de Klerk told 1,800 recruits at the Pretoria Police College that policemen were "assured of their role in a future dispensation".

Mr Matthew Phosa, head of the ANC's legal department, said it was "naïve to assume the police force would be left untouched".

"You can't leave the present management of the SAP in control. They must be retired so this country's past cannot be repeated. "The present command structure is characterised by white male Afrikaans conservatives. Can they be trusted to protect a new constitution and proposed bill of rights? Like the SADF [South African Defense Force], the SAP is seen as an instrument of oppression. Neither group has ever been accountable to the people of South Africa, and it is crucial that the police force becomes legitimate in the eyes of the population."

The ANC had considered two options for dealing with the SAP. "We could disband it entirely, which could lead to anarchy, or we could agree on its exact role and then implement a programme of affirmative action," said Mr Phosa. "We choose the latter, and intend to promote black officers to the highest ranks."

Mr Phosa said the existing SAP could never be impartial or open to "democratic values". But while the majority of current SAP members would remain in the force, they would have to be "reoriented to the values of a new constitution".

However, there would be no place for the internal stability unit, which was "completely unacceptable" in its existing form. "Depending on their personal history, ISU members would be retrained and given alternative posts. Ideally, the ISU should be replaced in the run-up to elections by a multi-party peacekeeping force," said Mr Phosa.

The ANC was especially concerned by the fact that key positions in the SAP were held by former security branch members. "We view the right wing as taking control of the SAP. They have positioned themselves in power and are still dealing with us as if we are the enemy. The human rights perspective of the current command is pathetic."

The ANC would like to see trained Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation—ANC military wing] cadres form the core of the new police force. "A number of them have already been trained abroad for this purpose," said Mr Phosa.

Brigadier Andre Beukes, a key figure in negotiations on the SAP's role under a future government, said most members would adapt to changing circumstances. Admitting there was uncertainty about the future in SAP ranks, he said any policeman who did a "professional job" had nothing to fear. "The key lies in being apolitical and impartial, resisting the temptation to be involved in

political issues and moving at all times within the law-and-order mandate of the community we serve," said Brigadier Beukes.

Daily Examines ANC Election Strategy

MB2006052993 Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 16 Jun 93 p 2

[Report by Sean Jacobs]

[Text] The ANC's [African National Congress] election campaign will be tackled in two phases, and a deliberate effort will be conducted to improve its relatively poor image among the colored, according to documents which came into the possession of DIE BURGER. The organization's logo of a spear and a shield is also going to be modified, and a "specific photo" of the ANC leader Nelson Mandela—still to be decided—will be at the forefront of the election.

Several discussion groups have already been held countrywide in this regard. During the weekend, the western Cape region discussed its strategies in Mannenberg.

"Special messages" for specific local areas and target groups will be included. Hence the teachers' crisis and the land issue in Namaqualand will be highlighted.

The organization contends that it could attract more than 60 percent of all South Africans' votes in a non-racial election early next year, although it is still concerned about its appeal to coloreds and whites. It also expects the National Party to get less than 15 percent of the total support and all the other parties less than 5 percent. About 20 percent of the voters are in fact still undecided.

The campaign's first phase, from 1 June to 31 August, will be directed at informing people about elections while also providing them with identity documents. The second phase, from 1 September to 10 December, will make up the actual campaign, during which the ANC will start "challenging" the opposition and finalize its voter lists and election manifesto.

Although the ANC is of the view that it has overwhelming support among blacks, 28 percent of its supporters have indicated that they could walk over to the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress]. The organization is also concerned that its support among coloreds is a meager 10 percent. According to the documents, National Party support among coloreds recently has shown a "considerable drop—the lowest in an opinion poll."

Results of independent surveys discussed at a national strategic conference in Johannesburg indicate that coloreds trust government leaders more than they do ANC leaders. Mr. Mandela, with 24 percent, compared weakly with State President F.W. de Klerk, who polled 72 percent; Mr. Pik Botha, with 57 percent; and Democratic Party leader Zach de Beer, with 30 percent.

The western Cape, with its unique population characteristics—56 percent of the voters are colored—poses a “considerable challenge”. This region, along with the eastern Transvaal, shows the highest growth.

SAPA reports that Mr. Willie Hofmeyr, ANC assistant regional secretary, said yesterday that by August this year the organization would have trained 10,000 election officers. The ANC anticipates that by November it will have 40,000 election officers.

Civil Service Pension Fund Deficit Increases

MB2006132093 Johannesburg SUNDAY STAR in English 20 Jun 93 p 10

[By David Breier, political correspondent]

[Text] In its dying days, the Government has slipped heavily into the red to fund civil service pensions as more than a million civil servants fear for their payments under an ANC [African National Congress] government.

Minister of Finance Derek Keys said this week that the budgeted deficit-before-borrowing this year was 6.8 percent of the gross Gross Domestic Product [GDP], a budgeted deficit of R[Rand]24.5 billion—although the final deficit is widely expected to be higher. But 2.3 percentage points of this—R8 billion—was due to building up civil service pension funds, “something all governments do not do,” he said. This means that the budgeted Government deficit was increased from 4.5 percent of GDP to 6.8 percent as a result of the civil service pension drain.

Meanwhile, as the State debt grows to fund civil service pensions, little is left to pay restitution for victims of apartheid. Keys said this week that restitution to pay for apartheid land-removals would have to come from the national debt, as taxes were “fully absorbed”.

As civil servants express concern over their pensions before majority rule due next year, the ANC's position on the future of civil service pensions is ambiguous. ANC spokesman Carl Niehaus said the ANC would honour “reasonable pensions one could expect in terms of the service people have rendered”. But he said that some pensions were “ridiculous in terms of golden handshakes”. These would be examined to ensure they did not empty state coffers.

Democratic Party pensions expert Brian Goodall said the State put in between R2.70 to R3.70 for every rand contributed by civil servants. This was higher than the major private pension funds, where the employer puts in R1.50 for every employee rand. The Department of Finance says state pension subsidies to civil servants are between R2 and R2.80 to the rand—still much higher than in the private sector. Goodall said the estimated actuarial shortfall in the main civil service pension funds was R30 billion. He said the huge Government contributions meant present assets were being used to pay for

future liabilities. He said the total amount being channelled into all public-sector pension funds this year, including Transnet and Post Office, was R11 billion, according to Reserve Bank figures. Goodall said these vast amounts flowing into public sector pension funds was crippling the economy, which desperately needed the money for growth and infrastructure.

Goodall suggested the solution was for the constitutional negotiations to guarantee future pension benefits from current revenue. “Instead of channelling massive amounts into bolstering pension funds, we could put it into the economy. The best guarantee for pensions is a growing economy,” he said. He said the new government should guarantee civil service pensions, just as the British government had guaranteed such pensions in Zimbabwe as part of the Lancaster House agreement.

Laurie Korsten, chairman of the Korsten Committee examining Government pension funds, said civil service pensions were a highly emotive issue. The five Government pension funds covered more than a million members and another 180,000 pensioners—1.2 million people. He said the Government's contribution to civil service pension funds was “really a saving to pay for future liabilities”.

Hartebeestfontein Mine Violence Results in 17 Dead

MB2106160393 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1534 GMT 21 Jun 93

[By Hilka Birns]

[Text] Johannesburg June 21 SAPA—Seventeen mine-workers have been killed and 116 have been injured in clashes between workers at the Hartebeestfontein gold mine in the far western Transvaal since May 25, says the National Union of Mineworkers [NUM].

NUM President James Motlatsi, in a statement on Monday, objected to mine management separating Mozambican employees from non-Mozambicans.

He said there was no evidence to substantiate management allegations that the Mozambicans were being victimised by other mineworkers under the instigation of the NUM and the African National Congress.

In a briefing to all employees on June 16, Hartebeestfontein Mine Manager D S Gough confirmed the death of 17 people since May 25.

Deploing the violence, management said the incidents had been reported to the Goldstone Commission for possible investigation.

The briefing set out rules dealing with possession of weapons on company premises and the fostering of “inter-tribal and inter-racial” hostilities.

It stressed that employees engaged in violence would be dismissed; and that those working in an area or living in

a hostel where violence occurred and who failed to identify the culprits, would be dismissed.

Weapons found would be confiscated and disciplinary measures taken against the owner, with an option of dismissal.

If a weapon was found in a hostel room and the owner was not identified, nor was an adequate explanation provided, then disciplinary measures and possibly dismissal would be instituted against all inmates in that room, the briefing stated.

NUM spokesman Jerry Majatladi on Monday claimed the possible dismissal of entire rooms of hostel dwellers, who he said were housed on an ethnic basis, was an attempt by management to flush out NUM members.

Mr Motlatsi in his statement questioned why, if dangerous weapons were prohibited, management had rewarded workers with Chinese-made combat knives when the mine celebrated one million accident free shifts.

The NUM, he said, had been working tirelessly to restore peace and to integrate the Mozambicans into the workforce, he said.

He called on all parties involved, including peace structures, to implement a programme of peace.

Figures for May Trade Surplus Reported

MB2106150393 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1124 GMT 21 Jun 93

[Text] Pretoria June 21 SAPA—South Africa continued to register a healthy trade surplus in May, figures released on Monday by the Department of Customs and Excise show.

Exports outstripped imports in the first five months of the year, leaving a surplus of R[Rand]7,007.3 million. Compared with 1992 however, the surplus growth slowed.

South Africa registered a R7,306.5 million surplus in the first five months of last year—a decline of almost R300 million.

Total imports to the end of May amounted to R22,889.5 million (R20,056.3 million) while exports amounted to R29,896.8 million (R27,362.8 million).

Europe continued to maintain its leading trading partner status, with imports from there valued at R10,048.9 million (R9,074.1 million) exports to Europe totalled R9,996.7 million (R9,516.9 million).

Firm To Supply Laser Diamond Cutting Systems to PRC

MB2106105693 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 21 Jun 93 p 1

[Report by Edward West]

[Text] Laser Optronic Technologies had secured a R[Rand]300m[million] order to supply locally developed and manufactured laser diamond cutting systems to China, Laser MD [managing director] John Bond said at the weekend.

The venture was originally funded by a R4m grant from the industrial Development Corporation (IDC) in 1991 and a R29m technology and expertise transfer from Baasel Lasertech in Germany. Bond said the system could earn SA billions of rands by adding value to rough diamonds. For example, SA exported 886,000 carats of unpolished stones and 12.7-million carats of rough diamonds to India, which had no diamond deposits. The country employed about 1- million people in its gem polishing industry and added value of about R2bn [billion] to their imported diamonds and stones. The laser cutting systems, with 80 percent local content, was developed with the grant from the IDC's funding project to stimulate local technology development. There had been controversy about the grants, and particularly the secrecy regarding which companies benefited from the grants. Bond said the grant was used to fund Laser's research and development programme on the use of lasers for diamond processing. By applying the technology to the diamond cutting industry, Laser reduced gem weight losses and improved throughput and processing speeds.

Foreign Investors Aid Industrial Development

MB2106131093 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 21 Jun 93 p 1

[Report by Peter Delmar]

[Text] Foreign investors continue to invest hundreds of millions in SA through the regional industrial development programme, despite a general lack of investor confidence and continuing unrest. Figures supplied by the Board for Regional Industrial Development show that in the past two years its regional development scheme attracted investment worth R[Rand]6.26bn [billion]. From September last year to May investment was worth more than R3bn—almost as much as the previous 12 months.

Since August 1991, 569 projects qualified under the scheme. Of these 280 were approved since September last year. Total foreign investment in the past two years amounted to R558m [million]. A board spokesman said Taiwanese investors put in R328m and the next biggest national investment was from the UK, with R70m.

Most of the investment went to relatively underdeveloped regions of SA where unemployment was at its worst. The spokesman said it was estimated the scheme created 35,666 new jobs.

The new incentive scheme rewards investors for productivity. The previous system was concerned largely with compensating investors for input costs. Government had budgeted R729m for benefits in the current financial year, the spokesman said. In terms of the scheme, investors receive an establishment grant and a production incentive equal to 20 percent of operating profit, with a maximum of R15m an investment.

Article Details Valkiri Multiple Rocket System

MB2106152393 Pretoria PARATUS in English Jun 93
pp 38, 39

[By Sergeant Jarret Clark]

[Text] The geographical nature of the southern African theatre is such that weapon systems must be transported over vast distances to face either conventional or guerrilla forces. The new generation Valkiri's [multiple artillery rocket system] tactical roles include action against area targets such as guerrilla camps, troop concentrations, soft-skinned logistic convoys, logistic installations and infrastructure and even armoured vehicles.

The Valkiri system consists of a modular designed Launch Pack which can be easily mounted on a wide variety of vehicles and platforms. The Launch Pack is fitted with an electro-hydraulically operated elevation and traverse gear, with a manual back-up system. The Rocket system is supported by a comprehensive Integrated Logistic Support System.

The South African Army had its first unpleasant encounter with the Russian 122mm BM21 multiple rocket system during Operation Savannah in 1975. Professor F.J. du T. Spies, in his book.

"Angola Operation Savannah 1975-1976" refers to many encounters between the SA forces and the 122mm BM21, sometimes known as the Stalin Organ or Red-eye. This launcher had a forty tube assembly and a range varying from 11 km to 21 km, depending on the type of rocket used. At that time, the South African long range artillery consisted of the 140mm G2 Medium Gun (the British 5.5 inch gun of WW II), which had a maximum range of 16,460m with normal ammunition. From the 1975-1976 experience, and as a temporary measure, some 155mm G4's were acquired from a foreign source which had a range of 23,500m.

Development of a South African 127mm Multiple Rocket Launcher [MRL] system began in 1975, but it only became operational at the end of 1980, whereafter production began in earnest. It was known as the Visarend [fish eagle].

This initial answer to the BM21 had a maximum range of 22,000m at sea level and consisted of 24 rocket tubes. It was designed as an independent weapons system and was deployed in batteries of six to eight launchers. Tactically, they were used chiefly against infantry and soft targets such as vehicles in a "shoot and scoot" mode or in the fire defence role together with conventional artillery systems.

The "shoot and scoot" method was adopted because most MRL sites can be easily detected by the enemy as the rockets are launched. So to prevent a counter-bombardment the system needs to be highly mobile. In the case of the Visarend, the launcher was mounted on a 2.4 (metric) ton UNIMOG chassis.

During SADF [South African Defense Force] operations in 1985 it became clear that the Visarend system had some distinct weaknesses. The battle requirements became more stringent and it was found that the system needed a longer range to avoid placing our own forces in danger. The vehicle cabin did not provide protection from land mines, small arms fire or shrapnel. The Visarend system was vulnerable to damage from bush bashing and could not follow in the tracks of other military vehicles. There was a requirement for more firepower, ammunition, rations, and support equipment and for a self-maintenance unit. The ammunition was limited to one type, which had restricted capabilities and was ineffective against armoured vehicles.

The development of the second generation system began in 1985, but only went into production in 1990. The upgraded Valkiri rocket launcher was mounted on the battle-proven Samil 100 chassis, which allowed for a cabin structure that took into account the relationship between the crew and their environment. There was space for five personnel with their equipment and rations, to be self-sustaining for fourteen days, plus their personal weapons.

The construction of the cabin gave protection against land mines, small calibre weapons and shrapnel. The Bateleur is equipped with 400 litre fuel tanks giving it a range of approximately 800 km. The new generation gearbox and engine provided an exceptional bush bashing capability and 90 percent of the mobility enjoyed by the Ratel infantry fighting vehicle. Its primary equipment is the upgraded Valkiri Multiple Launcher with 40 tubes and the Bateleur is fitted with one 7.62mm machine gun mounted on the cabin roof as a secondary weapon. There are firing ports in the cab for the unexposed use of personal weapons.

Rockets may be fired singly or in salvos of up to 40 at a time. The different warheads and fuze settings can meet any particular tactical requirements. The warhead options available cover high explosive-anti-personnel and light vehicle- submunition, red phosphorous, smoke, illumination, propaganda, radar echo and scatter mines.

At a range of 36 km, a target can be bombarded by 240 rockets in 46 seconds from a battery of 127mm Bateleur

MRL's. The vehicle carries enough ammunition for a second salvo. The Valkiri system incorporates the latest technology in electronics, hydraulics and controls allowing for a high degree of accuracy and flexibility in elevation and traverse. A complete Launcher training and data pack is available for the new system. The Bateleur, as the second generation Valkiri Multiple Artillery Rocket system, is presently considered the finest system of its kind in the world.

23 Jun Review of Press Editorials, Commentaries

MB2306142793

[Editorial Report]

THE STAR

Call for Mandela, Buthelezi To Work Together—Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 23 June in a page 18 editorial says the 23 June meeting between African National Congress President Nelson Mandela and Inkatha Freedom Party leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi is of "vital importance" because until now "neither has succeeded in convincing the broad public that he is really serious about achieving peace among his followers—on the contrary, the mutual grandstanding has smacked of cynical politicking—and this is the moment to rectify that impression." THE STAR believes the meeting should produce "practical agreements on disciplining members who use inflammatory language or are implicated in violence," and a "rational accord on issues such as hostels, dangerous weapons and free political activity." In addition, "something larger and more abstract must be achieved." Mandela and

Buthelezi "must normalise their personal relationship: they have major political differences, but that is the nature of the multiparty democracy to which both say they are committed. To be blunt, lower-ranking members of the two groups have done much better than their famous leaders in coming to terms with one another." "Aside from the inevitable joint statement which emerges from today's summit, South Africa is looking for something else—the belief that Mandela and Buthelezi are sincerely trying to find a way to work together, for the sake of the country."

BUSINESS DAY

Need for New Economic Forum—If South Africa already has a National Economic Forum, "is there a need for a 'national commission for economic reconstruction and development'?" asks a page 6 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 23 June. "The answer is probably 'yes'—provided it does not become a divisive, sectional institution, and its powers and functions are clearly demarcated to ensure a rational relationship between itself, the other forums and government." Curiously, though, the new forum "excludes mainstream business groups such as SEIFSA [Steel and Engineering Industries Federation of South Africa], SACOB [South African Chamber of Business], the Chamber of Mines and organised labour outside the Cosatu [Congress of South African Trade Unions] and Nactu [National Council of Trade Unions] camps. It also excludes prominent development agencies such as the Urban Foundation, and political parties likely to form part of a future government." The new forum, therefore, "looks disturbingly sectional—politically and organisationally."

Angola

Moose Arrives in Luanda, Meets Dos Santos, Officials

MB2206072493 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 21 Jun 93

[Report by People's Television of Angola reporter Isidro Sanhanga on U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for African affairs George Moose's arrival in Luanda, including statements by Angolan Foreign Affairs Minister Venancio de Moura and Defense Minister Pedro Maria Tonha Pedale in Luanda on 21 June]

[Excerpts] [Sanhanga] George Moose, U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, arrived in Luanda this morning and has already met with President Jose Eduardo dos Santos. He will not be going to Huambo to meet Jonas Savimbi. Moose prefers visiting Cabinda because he is concerned about the safety of U.S. oil installations and U.S. employees there. George Moose also noted that priority must be given to opening the U.S. Embassy in Luanda, which could happen tomorrow. The U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs will stay in Angola until 23 June, thereby strengthening U.S. participation in the Angolan peace process. [passage omitted]

Foreign Minister Venancio de Moura and the Angolan peace process observers were at Luanda's 4 February Airport to welcome the U.S. official. [passage omitted]

Foreign Minister Venancio de Moura spoke about the importance of George Moose's visit to Angola.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] What else is expected from the U.S. Government?

[De Moura] Whatever aid comes from the United States, like the aid we have been getting from the international community. The United States and the other observers have also been playing an important role in this process. UN Security Council Resolution 834 also states that all countries must help the Angolan Government in every possible way, including material aid, so it can overcome the present crisis.

[Reporter] Could that lead to change in the political and military scenario? Does the government expect that to happen?

[De Moura] We hope so. Why not? We are interested in normalizing the political and military situation. Obviously, we expect help from all the distinguished figures and countries with whom we can now say we have diplomatic relations. [end recording]

[Sanhanga] George Moose's long awaited visit to Angola will give new shape to relations between the White House and the Futundo de Belas Palace. It could even produce some alterations regarding political and military matters. The meeting with President Jose Eduardo dos Santos shows quite clearly that Angola is a very different

quantity to the American people today. The strengthening of relations is already inevitable. The meeting was also attended by General of the Army Joao Baptista de Matos, Angolan Armed Forces [FAA] chief of General Staff, and by Faustino Muteka and Higino Carneiro, head and spokesman, respectively, of the government team to the peace talks. Upon leaving the meeting, George Moose commented on what had been discussed.

[Begin Moose recording in English with superimposed Portuguese translation] We intend to officially open the U.S. Embassy in Angola tomorrow. This will be an important step toward normalizing our relations with Angola. We also discussed various forms of bilateral cooperation, notably in terms of humanitarian aid and bilateral development assistance. We believe these are issues about which much can and should be done. We think there will be deeper discussions between the Angolan Government and our embassy here, so we can establish a preliminary development assistance program. Like the president, we are concerned about what else can be done to conclude the negotiation process which broke off in Abidjan. We are really hopeful and believe President dos Santos shares our hopes that peace talks will wind up quite soon. I gave the president every guarantee that the United States remains committed and completely involved in the process. We will look for additional means to assist the parties, the government and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA], in continuing their discussions. [end recording]

[Sanhanga] Earlier this evening, the U.S. official met Defense Minister Pedro Maria Tonha Pedale and General Joao de Matos, FAA chief of General Staff. At the end of the meeting, Defense Minister Pedale was rather reserved when he spoke to the newsmen:

[Begin recording] [Reporter] Some observers and some press in Angola and abroad have been saying lately that the U.S. Government might grant eventual military aid to the Angolan Government. Has the government received any related indications?

[Pedale] Those are matters which are still under discussion and which must not be divulged before their time.

[Reporter] Mr. Minister: But you are optimistic about expanded military cooperation?

[Pedale] All bilateral military cooperation will always be welcome. [end recording]

[Sanhanga] The U.S. assistant secretary of state wound up his scheduled meetings talking with Prime Minister Marcolino Moco, during which the Angolan Government reiterated its views regarding the ongoing crisis. Preparations were also made concerning the official opening of the U.S. Embassy here in Luanda tomorrow.

Inaugurates U.S. Embassy

MB2206203893 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 22 Jun 93

[Report on speeches by George Moose, U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, and Angolan Foreign Affairs Minister Venancio de Moura, at the inauguration of the U.S. Embassy in Luanda on 22 June]

[Text] [Announcer] The U.S. Embassy in Angola was inaugurated by George Moose, U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, in Luanda this afternoon. The inauguration ceremony was well attended. Angolan Government officials, members of the diplomatic corps, and invited guests were present at the ceremony. This is the first U.S. Embassy in Angola. The U.S. flag was hoisted and, in a formal speech, George Moose said the Clinton administration is well aware of Angola's crisis and promises to do everything, along with the United Nations and its partners in the troika of Angolan peace process observers, to ensure the survival of a democratic government in Angola. George Moose believes the inauguration of the U.S. Embassy in Luanda was an important step.

[Begin Moose recording in English with passage-by-passage translation to Portuguese] The U.S. Government views this as an important step. We are committed to strengthening our relationship with the Government of Angola and to working with Angolans in a spirit of mutual respect, with emphasis on reinforcing democracy, the rule of law, respect for human rights and economic development. We recognize that the Republic of Angola is currently facing an economic and military crisis. Working in tandem with the United Nations and with our partners in the troika, we will do our best to assure the survival of a democratic government in Angola, as well as to promote peace and national reconciliation. We are particularly attentive to the enormous suffering wrought by continuing civil war and we shall do everything in our power to help take humanitarian aid to all those who desperately need it. On behalf of the U.S. president and of the secretary of state, it is with great pleasure that I preside over the inauguration of the U.S. Embassy in Luanda, Angola. [end recording]

[Announcer] Angolan Foreign Affairs Minister Venancio de Moura also spoke. To him, this was an emotional moment.

[Begin De Moura recording] This is an emotional moment because, after many years of struggle on this political and diplomatic front, and after overcoming misunderstandings, we are today able to realize an aim that has long been pursued by this sovereign state, irrespective of its dimensions. This is what we were also saying yesterday, though we used different words. Thus, we are happy to be here to witness the hoisting of the U.S. flag in the Republic of Angola. A similar ceremony is also taking place in Washington at this time. It may be a symbolic ceremony, but it is one of great significance

concerning relations between our peoples and governments. We must congratulate ourselves on this. [end recording]

Attends Armed Forces Ceremony

MB2206121893 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 21 Jun 93

[Text] George Moose, U.S. assistant secretary for African affairs, is tomorrow leaving for Cabinda Province, where an Angolan Armed Forces [FAA] contingent has pledged faithfulness to the fatherland. The ceremony was led by Cabinda Provincial Governor Augusto da Silva Tomas. This military contingent, which will reinforce FAA's war capacity, had to be trained in campaign conditions, taking into account the intensification of war in the country. This was stated by General Jose Pedro, commander of Cabinda Military Area, in an interview with journalists during the ceremony.

[Begin recording] [Pedro] The FAA had planned to train recruits in centers throughout the country, but with the outbreak of war, and the insistence by the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA], particularly its leader, to resort to arms to take power by force, we were forced to train the recruits even during the military campaign. [end recording]

Governor Augusto da Silva Tomas said all the youth should follow the example of these combatants who, according to him, will be the heroes of the fatherland.

[Begin Tomas recording] Our people are facing an atmosphere of war, and Cabinda Province is living under permanent threat from foreign invasion. Knowing the meaning of the oath you have just sworn, and grasping correctly the meaning of the current political situation Angola is going through, I can understand the pride in you. The step you are giving now is one the most noble and sacred steps that any Angolan citizen should give in this difficult stage faced by our country. [end recording]

Visits Oil Installations in Cabinda

MB2306052093 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 22 Jun 93

[Report by Alves Fernandes including interviews with George Moose, U.S. assistant secretary of state for foreign affairs, and Cabinda Provincial Governor Augusto Tomas in Cabinda on 22 June]

[Text] [Fernandes] George Moose's visit to Angola entered its second day today. He went to Cabinda to visit the Malongo oil installations and took the opportunity to speak to his compatriots about the situation in Angola and the new stage which the establishment of diplomatic relations now opens. He did not speak to the media, but he held talks with the provincial authorities.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] In Cabinda, Moose was received by Provincial Governor Augusto Tomas and other local government officials. It was

already known at that stage that the U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs would be going to Malongo without the media. According to the Cabinda Gulf Oil Company management, this was a private visit. George Moose only conveyed the U.S. Government's concern about the safety of the oil installations and of the American personnel working in the enclave. Mr. Moose: What is the purpose of your visit to Cabinda?

[Moose, in English, fading into Portuguese translation] Well, as you know, there are a number of companies operating here. Many U.S. workers work here. We want to go to Malongo to talk to them and assess the situation on the ground.

[Reporter] Mr. Moose, we know that the United States is concerned about the safety of the U.S. oil companies and workers here. Is it true that the U.S. Government might send troops to guarantee their protection?

[Moose] Well, we are concerned about the safety of all American citizens, irrespective of where they may be in the world. What we want is to take the opportunity to go to Malongo to see the situation on the ground and to talk with them. [end recording]

[Fernandes] At a brief meeting at the provincial government headquarters, George Moose and Cabinda Provincial Governor Augusto Tomas exchanged views on the situation in the enclave. Attention was paid to the fact that UNITA has lately been concentrating troops and mercenaries along Cabinda's southern border.

[Begin recording] [Reporter] What did you discuss with Mr. George Moose, U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs?

[Tomas] We took advantage of his visit to discuss various facets of the present situation in Cabinda Province. We discussed political, military, economic, and social issues. We also discussed issues which are considered to be basic for the resolution of certain problems facing Cabinda Province.

[Reporter] Which specific issues are you talking about?

[Tomas] Issues pertaining to the conflict. Obviously, Cabinda is experiencing a situation where there is foreign involvement in the internal affairs of the Republic of Angola [words indistinct] the situation of the Cabinda Enclave which, as you know, lies among the Congo, Zaire, and the Atlantic Ocean. We also discussed the government's measures intended to reduce tension along our borders with neighboring countries. [end recording]

[Fernandes] George Moose finally left for Malongo, leaving behind frustrated newsmen. Meanwhile, in Luanda, George Moose told People's Television of Angola reporters that security conditions are in place in Cabinda Province.

[Begin Moose recording in English, fading into Portuguese translation] Well, I went up basically because I wanted to take the opportunity to talk with officials of

the Chevron Oil Company, which operates in that province. I also wanted to talk with the local government so we could discuss the situation of the installations [words indistinct] we are concerned about the security of Americans [words indistinct] in places all over the world. I saw no reason to be unduly concerned about the security of the premises. Clearly, the government is aware of the importance of the work being done and of the need to protect it. [end recording]

UNITA Commentary Welcomes Visiting U.S. Official

MB2106153893 *Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 21 Jun 93*

[Station commentary: "Welcome to George Moose, U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, on his visit to Angola's Central Plateau"]

[Text] On the occasion of the visit by George Moose, U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, to the Central Plateau, Cuanza and Bie, we hereby give you a respectful welcome. This is attractive and inviting land for the implantation of traditional European housing. Welcome to the land of (Huambo Kalunga), Dunduma, Numa, [name indistinct], and others. You will be received with the same cordiality with which King Ekwiki II long ago received Reverends (William W. Baston), (William Hunter), and (Samuel Taylor Willard), the first U.S. missionaries in Angola, who did much to introduce evangelical missions and emancipate people on this Central Plateau. The awakening of our people, who rose up to fight for Angola's independence in the 1960's, owes much to them.

Your Excellency will be the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola's [UNITA] honored guest in Huambo. UNITA was a natural and de facto ally of the United States during the cold war. Because of its status as ally, UNITA received U.S. support until 1976, when the Clarke Amendment came into effect. The coherence, firmness, and justness of UNITA's policies against the USSR's communist expansionism, whose spearhead in Angola was the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party [MPLA-PT], brought U.S. support for UNITA in 1986. That support was substantive and we dare say it was of immense help to UNITA's quest for the victory of democracy in Angola. That support ended when the Bicesse Accords were signed in 1991. Today, the MPLA-PT is Russia's ally.

Your Excellency is well aware of the Angolan people's extraordinary support for UNITA. This was borne out by the 1992 electoral campaign and the resulting electoral support UNITA enjoys in this country. Your Excellency should recall that war returned to Angola as a result of the rancor and frustration experienced by the great majority of Angolan people. They saw their vote had been cheated. They saw their freedom to choose their own legitimate representatives betrayed. Those representatives would have led them to the destiny they wanted.

The MPLA-PT was responsible for electoral fraud. It robbed UNITA of victory and formed a government the Angolan people cannot accept because it is not of their own free choice. Nonetheless, the MPLA-PT intends to continue governing Angola, even without the people's vote of confidence. In order to impose its will on the people, it has been resorting to crimes, such as tribal genocide in November 1992, including the brutal assassination of UNITA Vice President Engineer Jeremias Chitunda; Engineer Elias Salupeto Pena, head of the UNITA team to the Joint Political and Military Commission; General Mango Alicerces; and others who were UNITA negotiators in the Angolan peace process. Important figures in the UNITA leadership were imprisoned, including Ambassador Abel Chivukuvuku, Dr. Carlos Veiga Morgado, and so on. We must not forget that more than 2,000 UNITA members and sympathizers are still languishing in Luanda's dungeons. The world knows about these facts, but it has remained deadly silent about them.

Negotiations to end this war have only led to disappointment. Something needs to be weighed both by the Angolan people and the international community. Within this context, the United States can play an important role, both in its capacity as sole world superpower and because of the experience it acquired during the cold war, including Angola's resistance to communism. At this stage, war in Angola is proof that electoral fraud has frustrated the Angolan people, who are firm in their honorable stance that the MPLA-PT will not be their government in Angola, just because that would please those people in the United Nations who allow the world's greatest magnates to do business in Angola. Going against our people's express desire, they turned profound and general electoral fraud—verified and reported by the Angolan people and by honest foreigners—into free and fair elections.

Since then, the Luanda government and certain sections of the international community have done little other than ignore the problem. To impose a fabricated and forced solution on the Angolan people would be ignoring the problem, using some national or international law that would be convenient [words indistinct] far away from the Angolan nation's intrinsic interests. The Angolan nation would then have been governed by a clique which has been imposed on the Angolan people, though their vote clearly showed their choice, which was nullified by electoral fraud.

Nonetheless, we believe there are still sane people and governments in the world. We believe they will think and act differently from those who only seek to satisfy their own desires, even though their selfish behavior may go against the noble interests of other people, who will do everything in their power to help find a sure and lasting solution that will arise from a study of the real causes, rather than the consequences of the conflict. To that end, correct methods must be used that will not hurt those least privileged who have already been the victims of fraud.

Your Excellency Mr. George Moose: May you come as a god [as heard] with the noble mission of placing the derailed Angolan peace process back on track, for it is the only way to restore peace, happiness, and prosperity to Angola.

The world's most advanced peoples and nations will play a role vis-a-vis those who are least advanced if they are not arrogant—meaning their use of material force—but use the power we admire and know they have. Their correct use of that power is a reflection of the intellectual abilities which have allowed them to reach the top, where they are now. Little remains for the Angolan people, whose efforts to settle their conflict are still dependent on the clauses of the Bicesse Accords, to reach the conclusion that [word indistinct] only exists in the mouths of the Luanda government's negotiators, who turn everything the wrong way round. They may have been left dizzy [words indistinct] arising from exaggerated protection for the Luanda regime by those who have decision-making powers in the international arena which, in turn, does much to systematically damage the result of negotiation.

The theories propounded by the MPLA-PT government are charged with arrogance and abuse of power, which encourage covert crimes by many conniving partners in the international community.

Mr. George Moose, U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs: Kindly accept our respectful welcome, irrespective of how long you have to stay with the UNITA leadership in Huambo. Feel at home.

Long live Angola!

Long live peace!

Long live democracy!

Long live Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi!

Government Suspends UN Humanitarian Aid Flights

MB2206200593 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 22 Jun 93

[Press release issued by the UN Angola Verification Mission-2 in Luanda on 22 June]

[Text] [Announcer] Citing security reasons, the Angolan Government today informed the United Nations of its decision to temporarily suspend all UN humanitarian aid flights. To that end, we will now read a press release issued by the UN Angola Verification Mission-2 which arrived at our news desk earlier this evening:

Because of the seriously worsening humanitarian aid situation in Angola and with a view to extending international humanitarian aid to any area where people in need may be found, the UN secretary general's special representative in Angola presented a one-month emergency humanitarian aid plan to Angolan President Jose

Eduardo dos Santos and to Mr. Jonas Savimbi, National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] leader, on 23 May. That plan proposed four land corridors and 10 air corridors to ferry aid to areas where, according to information made available by the United Nations, civilians have been hardest hit. Having received approval from both sides to implement the aforesaid plan, the UN special representative informed the government and UNITA on 17 June that the plan's implementation would begin on 21 June. The destinations planned for the first day were Huambo, Cuito, Luena, and Saurimo. The other planned areas would be reached over the course of the week.

At talks in Huambo on 19 June to discuss practical mechanisms to ensure the safety of each flight, the UNITA representatives informed the United Nations' Unit for Coordinating Humanitarian Aid, OCAI, that it would not be possible to approve flights to Cuito, Malange, and Menongue due to technical reasons. UNITA reported as problems imperfections in the landing strips and security difficulties arising from continuing hostilities.

The UN representatives suggested some alternatives to overcome these problems, including the possibility that emergency supplies be dropped from aircraft. Though the flight to Cuito could not take place, contrary to what had been planned for 21 June, the Angolan Government agreed that the other three flights to Huambo, Luena, and Saurimo could go ahead as planned on the understanding that talks with UNITA would continue. UNITA also approved those three flights.

In view of that, World Food Program [WFP] aircraft flew to Saurimo with 12 metric tons of foodstuffs, to Luena with 12 metric tons of supplies, and to Huambo with blankets and medicines supplied by the United Nations Children's Fund, UNICEF, as well as two metric tons of WFP-supplied vegetable oil. The OCAI director returned to Huambo in the latter flight so he could continue talks with UNITA concerning flights to Cuito, Malange, and Menongue. After several hours of talks and the discussion of a number of alternatives, including the possibility of dropping supplies from the air, the UNITA representatives said that though they were willing to analyze those proposals, they would need five or six days to assess their implications. Upon his return to Luanda, the OCAI director informed the government about this problem. On 22 June and in view of these circumstances, the government, citing security reasons, informed the United Nations of its decision temporarily to suspend all UN humanitarian aid flights.

Subsequently, UNITA has informed the United Nations by radio that flights to Cuito could eventually commence at the beginning of next week. The United Nations remains deeply concerned about the suffering countless Angolan people continue to experience in many parts of the country. The United Nations remains convinced of the need to implement an emergency program along the lines which have been proposed and on the basis of

mutual consent by the two warring factions. The United Nations will not spare any efforts in its quest to find solutions for the aforesaid difficulties, thereby permitting the resumption of the emergency aid program.

Official Briefs Assembly

MB2306093893 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 22 Jun 93

[Text] Social Reintegration Minister Norberto dos Santos today briefed deputies in the National Assembly on the suspension of humanitarian assistance. Norberto dos Santos said he was surprised by the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola's [UNITA] attitude, which once again went against what had been agreed upon.

[Begin Santos recording] To our surprise, as you heard from the press yesterday, the flights left for the planned provinces, notably Saurimo, Luena, and Huambo, whereby the director of assistance was travelling. However, yesterday evening, around 2300 hours [2200 GMT] he phoned to inform me that he had a meeting of about seven hours with UNITA officials who told him that besides the two provinces, it would not be possible for the relief flights to supply Malange. In view of this, I immediately told the unity director that that being the case, the flight which was scheduled to leave for Huambo this morning would not leave.

Taking into account that the relief flights were approved by the government, this morning I contacted the prime minister whom I briefed on the situation. He asked me to inform the United Nations that unless the flights were resumed for Cuito, Menongue, and Malange, we would suspend all humanitarian assistance, since everything should be implemented in accordance with the global plan approved by the government. This decision was made this morning, that is why the relief aircraft did not leave for Huambo. At lunch time I received a phone call whereby I was told that in Huambo, UNITA officials having learned that the government did not allow the aircraft to leave Luanda, informed a lady by the name of Judite, UNITA vice president's wife, who is heading the coordination of assistance in Huambo, of the situation. Worried by the fact that the relief aircraft did not leave Luanda, she phoned to say that she had been informed by UNITA General Staff that relief flights could be resumed in Cuito next week, and I replied that flights for Huambo would also be resumed next week. This is the current situation.

We had already drafted a communique which the Social Reintegration Ministry was to issue on behalf of the government, informing that contrary to what UNITA had said that it had assurances that the aircraft could fly over all the Angolan territory, it was now requesting for another five days because it needed to contact its general staff. We stated that this could not be true, since UNITA told the United Nations that security had been assured, because they had already made all contacts. We also considered that the five days, and according to the

program, correspond to the five flights which were scheduled to have taken place until Saturday [26 June]. On Saturday UNITA would say that they could not yet allow flights into other provinces. So, it is just a matter of seeing the program to realize that the five days requested by UNITA correspond to the five flights scheduled for Huambo, so that on Saturday they would say they were still considering the issue, and by then they would have had all the foodstuffs and medicines in Huambo.

Thus, the government has already issued a communique denouncing this situation and requesting the international community to press UNITA to fulfill the compromises it assumed before the international community. [end recording]

UNITA Questions Suspension

MB2306102293 *Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo*
Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 23 Jun 93

[Text] The United Nations is still assisting populations affected by war. However, the Huambo residents were yesterday deprived of their right to receive humanitarian assistance from the World Food Program, WFP. This happened yesterday morning when the Futungo de Belas Palace sent back the WFP flight destined for Huambo minutes after it had left the Luanda airport. UNITA Official Dr. Jeronimo Muanga said until now the causes of this procedure by Eduardo dos Santos' organizations are not known. Local observers believe that the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party is still using food as a political weapon, since flights for areas under its control have not been suspended. Meanwhile, our correspondent Lourenco Bento has reported that previous relief supplies were fairly distributed among the civilian population.

Government-UNITA Clashes Continue

FALA Captures Cuanza Norte Forward Post

MB2206115893 *Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo*
Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 22 Jun 93

[Excerpt] The People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] forward command post in Cuanza Norte Province, from where Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party [MPLA-PT] troops used to launch attacks on Ndalatando, has fallen into the hands of the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA]. The clashes took place on 18 June and lasted for two hours resulting in National Union for the Total Independence of Angola forces occupying Lucala II. The FALA Northern Command yesterday issued a communique stating that preliminary mopping-up operations have been concluded in the area. (Vivaldo Prata), Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel's correspondent in the area reports from the area:

[Begin (Prata) recording] Political and military situation from the Northern Front from 17 June until today: During this period there were significant operations

throughout the Northern Front, particularly in Cuanza Norte Province, where FALA is still scoring victories and increasing the diameter of areas under its total and effective control. Thus, on 18 June MPLA-PT forces in a coalition with FAPLA Catangas [tribesmen] and mercenaries of several nationalities [word indistinct] tried once again to cross Lucala River bridge on the Ndalatando-Dundo road, also called Lucala II, to once again attack Ndalatando. Those forces clashed with our forward posts in the line separating our positions from those of the enemy. It was from Lucala II that eight months ago the enemy had installed its forward command posts, PCA, from where three out of the four attacks on Ndalatando were carried out, as well as the shelling of the city, using long range artillery. Our red berets on the ground promptly repelled the attack in the two-hour clashes, repressing the new enemy offensive, causing the six battalions involved in the attack to flee in disarray, allowing FALA's subsequent occupation of Lucala II, which is the enemy's forward command post.

Following our forces' occupation of Lucala II, we recorded the following losses and materiel captured from the enemy: 20 killed, one of which is a white man, without identification, who died beside a destroyed war tank. He was a Cuban mercenary who was driving a Soviet tank. Twelve T-55 tanks were completely burned, and a 120-mm cannon was destroyed. The following is the captured materiel: 12 82-mm intact mortars with its respective 120 projectiles, two 82-mm (?base plates), an RPG-7 rocket launcher, 17 AK-47 individual weapons, three G3 weapons, 80 (PKM) ammunition boxes, 20 AKM ammunition boxes, and 17 (?12-7) submachine gun boxes. [passage omitted] [end recording]

FAPLA Reports Successes in Cunene

MB2206142093 *Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo*
Negro in Portuguese 1200 GMT 22 Jun 93

[Excerpts] The People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] soldiers continue to suffer major defeats in Cunene Province. On 21 June, it took only 25 minutes of fighting for the brave red beret troops of the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] to put to flight a group of 45 FAPLA soldiers coming from the area of the 27 km marker, in Cuvelai District. The enemy forces left four FAPLA soldiers killed and one wounded on the ground. The wounded man was called Joao Baptista and was 18 years old. Our forces also captured assorted war materiel. [passage omitted]

The captured war materiel included two AK-47 weapons, one PKM submachine gun with 204 rounds of ammunition, 1700 rounds of ammunition for AK weapons, two shells for 60 mm mortars, four rounds for RPG-7 launchers, nine AK clips, one rucksack, two coats, and one [word indistinct] our forces found four FAPLA soldiers killed and one wounded on the ground. Joao Baptista, the 18-year-old wounded man, reported the presence of South-West African People's Organization [SWAPO] forces in (Chimuca) commune. Those

SWAPO soldiers have come in from Namibia to fight alongside the FAPLA forces. Our compatriot Joao Baptista, initially a survivor of the attack, ended up dying in vain.

Government Offensive Defeated in Bengo

MB2206152993 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1500 GMT 22 Jun 93

[Text] The UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] movement in Angola says it has defeated a government offensive in Angola's northern Bengo Province. UNITA claims that at least 86 government soldiers were killed, that 10 tanks and a helicopter were destroyed, and that a large quantity of arms and ammunition was captured.

Earlier UNITA claimed a major military victory in the northern Cuanza Norte Province, where the Angolan army's main command post was apparently destroyed.

Meanwhile, the movement said it had received information that Cuban and Portuguese mercenaries were preparing to attack the city of Soyo in northern Angola. It said it would not be held responsible for any damage to oil installations in the city.

Government Reportedly Bombs Chicomba Commune

MB2306124093 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 1200 GMT 22 Jun 93

[Text] Luanda's criminal government continues to indiscriminately shell Chicomba commune in Huila Province. The result of air bombardments of Chicomba commune by Jose Eduardo dos Santos' air force on 21 June has been to destroy churches, schools, and houses, as well as to kill innocent people. Silva Aleluia, Voice of the Resistance of the Black Cockerel correspondent in Huila, reports the details:

[Begin Aleluia recording] The Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] government, which is trying to convince the world of its democratic nature, continues to show its long standing characteristics as a totalitarian, communist, and criminal government which acts against the people. In line with this, at 1545 [1445 GMT] on 21 June the air force led by creole General Pedro Neto used jet fighters from Lubango to drop many bombs of [words indistinct] Cristo Rei catholic mission some 4.5 km from Chicomba Nova commune, resulting in the massacre of innocent Angolans and the destruction of churches, schools and houses. This was a repulsive crime against the Angolan people. Third and fourth grade children were learning to read and write at the school next to the parish when the criminals targeted that sacred place. Fourteen people were killed, including two teachers and two students. Twenty-five people were wounded. The parish and the school were completely destroyed. This is the sad outcome of the bombardment. It is chilling to see children

being removed from under the debris. This is the continuation of the tribal genocide against non-Kimbundu people, notably because Chicomba, Caluquembe, and Caconda have been the targets for constant shelling [words indistinct] armed (?conflict) in Huila.

This crime occurred exactly on the day George Moyo, U.S. assistant secretary for African affairs, opened the U.S. representation in Luanda. Thus, this crime occurred before the eyes of the American people. Analysts and world figures: If you want to conduct on-site research of the massacre, you can come. We hereby call on the Angolan and international communities, and the Vatican in particular, to take up stands compatible with your moral responsibility and identity. The government's air force commits crimes, but the international community remains quiet. This is what happened at (Caio) Square in Huambo, at Caluquembe Hospital, at the bishop's residence in Bie, and now at Cristo Rei catholic mission in Chicomba. General Pedro Neto should know that bombs dropped on churches, schools, town squares, and civilian homes will not result in military gains for his regime. [end recording]

Foreign Minister Leaves for OAU Summit in Cairo

MB2306084393 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 22 Jun 93

[Text] Angolan Foreign Minister Venancio de Moura has just left Luanda for Cairo to attend the 58th OAU summit. In the 4 February International Airport the foreign minister spoke to the press.

[Begin Moura recording] The OAU meeting is already underway in Cairo. We were not able to attend the opening session due to an important visit in our country, which we had to attend to. Now we will be able to leave for the 58th ministerial meeting which will prepare the 59th summit of African heads of state and governments. The meeting will discuss economic and financial problems faced by the organization due to the inability to pay by many member countries, some of which did not contribute almost anything since the organization was founded. As you know, the [word indistinct] OAU anniversary will be marked soon. [end recording]

Foreign Ministry Statement on Need for Aid to All

MB2206193893 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 22 Jun 93

[Statement issued by the Angolan Foreign Affairs Ministers in Luanda on 22 June]

[Text] As a result of the atrocities carried out by the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola's [UNITA] warmongering wing against the people, a real tragedy of frightening dimensions has come to the Angolan people since October of last year. In fact, we are witnessing the deaths of many children, women, and old

people in Angola because of famine, a lack of health care, and other reasons connected with the country's war situation.

Aware of the seriousness of this situation, the Angolan Government has incessantly called on the international community to help the Angolan people overcome this tragedy. The United Nations and the international humanitarian organizations have responded to the Angolan Government's call by mobilizing the relevant resources. It was within this context that UN Special Representative Dr. Margaret Anstee, who has also been appointed humanitarian aid coordinator in the Republic of Angola, urged the world on 4 June to help the Angolan people. To guarantee the effectiveness of aid operations for the benefit of war-stricken people, the government asked the United Nations to have international community aid efforts coordinated by competent state structures to allow humanitarian aid to reach every point in the country where it may be needed.

The Angolan Government believes that its nature as a government of national unity, the patriotic spirit and sense of duty of its members, and its desire to reduce the suffering of the people who have elected it democratically will not allow humanitarian aid to be used for hidden purposes. Within this context, the government continues to support the view that humanitarian aid must be extended to all needy people, irrespective of where they may be in Angola, as long as it helps reduce the shortages faced by civilians. By reiterating this principle, the government unequivocally declares that it has no intention whatever of interrupting the humanitarian aid operations which began yesterday. In view of that, it vehemently rejects all ploys by UNITA and its foreign allies aimed at hindering the normal distribution of humanitarian aid to war-stricken people.

Dos Santos Receives Burkina Faso Minister, Message

MB1806121793 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 17 Jun 93

[Excerpt] His Excellency Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos today granted an audience to Ibrahim Traore, Burkina Faso minister for youth and sports, who delivered a message from Burkina Faso President Blaise Compaore. The Burkina Faso official said that message focused on issues pertaining to bilateral cooperation. [passage omitted]

Botswana

President Says Government Committed to Economic Diversity

MB1806145693 Gaborone Radio Botswana Network in English 1110 GMT 18 Jun 93

[Text] The president, Sir Ketumile Masire, today opened the 6.5 million pula diamond cutting and polishing factory in Molepolole. He told guests at the opening

ceremony that the factory, known as the (Lazare)-Botswana Diamond Cutting and Polishing Factory, showed not only the government's commitment towards economic diversification but also signifies progress made to achieve the government's major goals of rural development and employment creation. He said since the 1970's when diamond mining started the government has been gradually building up infrastructure to provide communications, power, education, and other facilities as part of its process of diversification.

He said while these efforts were initially concentrated in the eastern corridor of the country, along the railway line, the government has slowly extended its facilities to other major centers located to the immediate west and east of the railway. The president said the improved infrastructure now means Botswana is well placed to forge ahead with diversification of the economy and rural development. The result of this effort has been to improve rural incomes which in turn have attracted business enterprises in these areas.

He expressed delight that investors are now beginning to take advantage of infrastructure created in rural areas.

Lesotho

Information, Trade Ministers Return From Official Trips

MB2106102993 Maseru Radio Lesotho in English 0510 GMT 21 Jun 93

[Text] The honorable minister of information and broadcasting, Mr. Mpho Malie, and the minister of trade and industry, Mr. Shakhane Mokhehle, arrived at Moshoeshoe 1 International Airport from official missions abroad.

Mr. Malie was from Pyongyang, North Korea, where he headed a Lesotho delegation to the Fourth Conference of Ministers of Information of Nonaligned Countries, COMINAC-4, from June the 14th to the 18th. Mr. Mokhehle was from Switzerland, where he had gone as the head of a delegation to the International Labor Organization [ILO] conference from June the 2d to the 22d. Mr. Mokhehle's delegation remained behind to wind up the ILO conference still going on.

In an interview after the COMINAC-4 event, the information and broadcasting minister, Mr. Malie, said Lesotho can benefit from such a Nonaligned Movement [NAM] forum, such as the COMINAC-4, by closely examining its final declaration and applying its recommendations within the framework of the Southern African Development Community, SADC. He expressed conviction that since the East-West confrontation disappeared after the collapse of the communist bloc, NAM should serve as a vehicle for reaching up to the aspirations of its membership and of the old cold war rhetoric of ideologies, much of which was eliminated from the COMINAC-4 Declaration.

During the course of the conference the minister held informal discussions with ministers of information of such SADC states as Zambia, Zimbabwe, and Angola, mainly on the prospects of strengthening the organization into a regional economic force to be reckoned with.

The first, second, and third Conferences of Ministers of Information of Nonaligned Countries, COMINAC-1, 2, and 3 were held in Indonesia in 1984, Zimbabwe in 1987, and Cuba in 1990 respectively.

Pressure Reported Over 'Conquered' Free State Territory

MB2206160993 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1500 GMT 22 Jun 93

[Text] It is reported from Maseru that increasing pressure is being put on the new Lesotho government over demands related to so-called conquered territories in the [Orange] Free State [Province].

Informed sources in Lesotho expect the government led by Dr. Ntsu Mokhehle of the Basotho Congress Party to bow to the pressure soon and make a claim to the territory. The issue was raised frequently in the run-up to the elections.

Madagascar

Active Forces Party Wins 60 Percent of Votes

AB2206094593 Paris AFP in English 0838 GMT 22 Jun 93

[Text] Antananarivo, June 22 (AFP)—The Active Forces party of recently elected President Albert Zafy appears to have won a comfortable majority in parliamentary elections in Madagascar, the Interior Ministry said Tuesday [22 June]. The Active Forces have won nearly 60 percent of the vote in the June 16 elections, according to returns filed by 72 percent of the 14,299 polling stations.

The party is the machine that propelled Zafy to power in the two-round presidential elections that ended in February with the defeat of Admiral Didier Ratsiraka, the strongman who had ruled this Indian Ocean island since 1975.

The ministry said the returns showed voter participation had been falling. The turnout for the elections stood at 55.8 percent, against 82 percent for the referendum on the new multi-party Constitution in August, and 68 percent for the February round of the presidential polls. Final returns are expected towards the end of the month.

Malawi

Government, Opposition Reportedly Reach Agreement

MB2206160293 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 22 Jun 93

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] It looks as if the Malawi Government and the opposition have reached agreement on the outlines of a transition to multiparty elections, after last week's referendum rejecting the one-party state. Initially, Life President Banda and his Malawi Congress Party were unwilling to bow to the demands of Aford [Alliance for Democracy] and the UDF [United Democratic Front], but yesterday a compromise was agreed between the President's Committee on Dialogue and the Public Affairs Committee. From Blantyre, Rachel Rawlings reports:

[Begin Rawlings recording] There has been a lot of wrangling since the results of last week's referendum were announced, with the government rejecting calls for both it and the president to resign straight away and be replaced by a government of national unity. The opposition also wanted a shorter timetable for change than was originally outlined by President Banda, in his post-referendum address to the nation. The pressure groups threatened mass action if their demands were not met.

Well, after yesterday's meeting between the multiparty umbrella group and the government group, it looks as though trouble has been averted with an agreement drawn up awaiting final signature by the two sides. The transition to multiparty elections will be overseen by a parallel caretaker government in the form of two advisory councils. The National Consultative Council will consider the new constitution, electoral laws, and the mechanics of the transition to the elections. It will be parallel to the existing Parliament and able to make binding recommendations which Parliament must pass into law. The Consultative Council can be advised by outside bodies and already the United Nations has offered help in drafting a new constitution.

The National Executive Council will be parallel to the present Cabinet and should have the power to demand information on various government functions, such as the activities of the Ministry of Finance. A 14-person working group consisting of seven members from the multiparty umbrella group and seven from the government group has been set up to work out the exact roles and compositions of the two councils and it is expected to work fast. It is due to put proposals to a full [words indistinct] meeting on Monday [28 Jun], which will then put the final recommendations before Parliament, which is due to meet on Tuesday. Parliament will also repeal Section Four of the Constitution of the allow the official formation of opposition parties and is due to enact legislation allowing an amnesty for all political prisoners and safe return for Malawian exiles. [end recording]

Mozambique

Finance Minister Expects 'Hefty Peace Dividend'

MB2206140493 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 18 Jun 93 p 6

[Text] Cape Town—Mozambique is banking on a hefty peace dividend and an end to severe drought to revitalise its war-ravaged economy.

Finance Minister Eneas Comiche expected GDP [Gross Domestic Product] to grow 5 percent this year after shrinking 2.4 percent in 1992, as the result of "better conditions in terms of peace, weather, the ability to get seeds and tools to peasants, an support from the international community".

Speaking after a World Economic Forum conference on southern Africa, he said the Mozambican peace agreement held daunting challenges for a country whose per capita income at \$80 a year was the world's lowest.

About 1.5-million were displaced within Mozambique. And, under the October peace accord, tens of thousands of soldiers would be demobilised.

Comiche said a key priority was to rebuilt infrastructure. He said more than half the country's schools had been destroyed, along with many health clinics, roads, bridges and commercial facilities.

The country's extensive rail network was already operating smoothly, though below capacity, he said.

As a result, he envisaged 11 percent growth this year in output from the transport and communication sector, compared with 4.5 percent for agriculture, 5 percent for industry, and 3 percent construction and commerce.

The World Bank estimated that Mozambique needed \$1.3bn [billion] in foreign funding this year, mainly to support economic and social reforms.

Comiche said international donors would meet in Maputo soon to review a request for about \$500m [million].

Meantime it was forging ahead with reforms and measures to streamline investment incentives.

A new investment proposal would be submitted to the legislative assembly soon to achieve "greater objectivity" and speedier approval of investment proposals, and steps to unify incentives for foreign and local investors. A new ode of fiscal incentives would also be considered.

He said 200 smallish enterprises had been privatised. This was part of a programme which usually meant joint ventures with private—including foreign—investors.

Comiche said 18 bigger firms and dozens of smaller firms were earmarked for privatisation this year.

He said steps were also being taken to open up and strengthen financial services, following approval for two Portuguese banks, Banco Portugues do Atlantico and Banco de Fomento e Exterior, to operate in Mozambique.

He emphasized that the government was flexible on privatisation. "If a foreign investor shows interest...we are open to discussion and to making a deal."

Norway To Give Mine Detection Training to Soldiers

MB2206150493 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 22 Jun 93

[Text] A source in the Office for Coordinating Humanitarian Assistance has told the NOTICIAS newspaper that the Norwegian People's Organization for Humanitarian Assistance will give mine detection training to 74 Mozambican soldiers. The soldiers are expected to acquire military expertise in the area of mines and training will last six weeks. The source added that a national mine detection study awaits approval by the Cease-Fire Commission.

Meanwhile, enterprises are being selected at the UN headquarters in New York to demine 2,000 km of priority roads in Zambezia, Sofala, and Manica Provinces. The first stage of that program will see the demining of (228) priority roads, many in Manica and Sofala Provinces.

Namibia

Parts of Country Said Facing 'Severe' Food Shortages

MB220613793 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1031 GMT 22 Jun 93

[Text] Windhoek June 22 SAPA—Parts of Namibia face severe food shortages this year with the 1993/94 national cereal deficit estimated at 98,200 tons, the Namibia Early Warning and Food Information System said in its latest crop and food security bulletin.

But, said the bulletin, overall food supply was satisfactory with the recently harvested coarse grain crop "sharply" above last year's poor harvest. The current crop, however, was still well below normal.

The cereal deficit would be covered by 68,100 tons of commercial imports, while food aid or concessional imports would have to cover the additional 30,100 tons required.

No new donor pledges had been announced, but the government was preparing an appeal document for a donors' meeting scheduled for early July.

The bulletin said an estimated 350,000 people, roughly a third of Namibia's population, had benefited from the rural water supply programme.

Having embarked upon the largest drilling programme in Namibian history, a total of 422 new boreholes had been drilled for drought relief since April last year, with a "remarkably high" 69 per cent success rate.

Ghana

Rawlings Discusses 'Unorthodox Democracy,' Corruption

PM2206155393 Rome L'ESPRESSO in Italian
20 Jun 93 p 84

[Interview with "Ghanaian President" Jerry John Rawlings by Sandro Magister in Accra; date not given]

[Text] In the shelter of a hangar in the middle of a tropical rainstorm, Ghanaian President [title as published] Jerry John Rawlings, 46, was busily putting a two-seater biplane together, piece by piece. "The turning point in my life," he said, "was when, together with the girl who was to become my wife, I printed some beautiful Christmas cards with African scenery. When I asked for copyright, the black official told me I had to send off to London for it. That's right, to our former colonizers. I left the office feeling stunned. And then, when we took our first daughter Zanetor—which means 'the light which overcomes the night' in our language—to be christened, the Catholic priest, who was also black, told us that we first had to give her a Christian name. By that, he meant European. Our rights, our identity, our creativity: All denied."

[Magister] Mr. President, even after Ghana's economic recovery, people still mistrust you in the West. They fear that you have remained too left-wing in your heart.

[Rawlings] I have no prejudices against capitalism. But I have always been against those who get rich not through their own efforts but thanks to unfair political protection. If that is what being left-wing means, then why not?

[Magister] Another reason behind the mistrust is your government's authoritarian attitude, at least until the elections last December.

[Rawlings] I will not deny that in the 11 years prior to that, a sort of unorthodox democracy was in force in Ghana. But I was also aware that it was not going to last forever. And indeed now we have a new constitution, a new republic, and a new system in which the electorate has shown its faith. Of course, I now feel a little frustrated when I am confronted with a problem which it would be easy to solve in an "authoritarian" manner but which now has to go through a complex procedure which delays and complicates the solution.

[Magister] Are you certain you have defeated corruption?

[Rawlings] We cannot completely root out corruption, but we can force it onto the defensive. We have succeeded in doing that.

[Magister] What about tribal traditions? Some of them are obstacles. How do you envisage developing agriculture if land cannot be owned?

[Rawlings] The problem is undoubtedly a serious one, because land traditionally belongs to individual villages. But things were even worse on land which was nationalized in the past. Now this land has to a certain extent been ceded to private enterprises which have made it productive once more.

[Magister] In Asia "tiger" countries like Taiwan or South Korea are in the forefront of development. What about in Africa? Will it be Ghana?

[Rawlings] I would really like it to be, above all to improve our people's standard of living. As for foreign investors, including the Italians, Ghana guarantees low production costs, varied resources, and secure economic incentives. And healthy business ethics. That is quite something.

Mali

Prime Minister Discusses Cooperation With New Envoy

AB2206165093 Bamako Radiodiffusion-Television du Mali Radio in French 2000 GMT 21 Jun 93

[Text] This afternoon Prime Minister Abdoulaye Sekou Sow met with the new Moroccan ambassador accredited to Mali. His Excellency Larbi Roudyes. Talks centered on fruitful cooperation between our two countries. The prime minister assured the Moroccan diplomat of the Malian authorities' readiness to fully cooperate to strengthen ties between Bamako and Rabat.

Nigeria

Anambra High Court Orders Commission To Release Returns

AB2306100293 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 0600 GMT 23 Jun 93

[Text] An Oka high court in Anambra State has ordered the National Electoral Commission, NEC, to release forthwith the results of the 12 June presidential election. Mr. Justice N.B.C. Ulyanu gave the order yesterday in Oka, after hearing an application brought before it by Dr. Ifa Chukwumeka. The court has put hearing in the main suit for Thursday next week.

Decree Nullifies Election, Suspends Electoral Commission

AB2306092693 Kaduna Radio Nigeria in English 0900 GMT 23 Jun 93

[Text] The National Electoral Commission, NEC, has been suspended. Similarly, all acts done or purported to have been done by the commission, including the last presidential election, have been nullified. All courts proceedings forthwith pending or to be instituted have been stopped. A statement from the presidency says all decrees on the transition program have been repealed. A

decree to that effect has been signed into law. Details on the new development will follow in our subsequent bulletins.

SDP's Abiola Comments on Recent Events, Calls For Calm

AB2206214593 Lagos NTA Television Network in English 2000 GMT 22 Jun 93

[Excerpt] The presidential candidate of the Social Democratic Party, Chief Moshood Abiola, and his running mate, Ambassador Babagana Kingibe, have appealed to Nigerians to keep hope alive and to continue to pray for the amicable settlement of the current political stalemate in the country. Chief Abiola and Ambassador Kingibe made the plea today when the governors of Yobe and Borno States visited them in Lagos. Correspondent Stanley Ishalea has the details:

[Begin recording] [Ishalea] The company of the governors of Yobe and Borno States was at Chief Abiola's residence this afternoon for routine consultations. Both the candidate and his running mate spoke to NTA [Nigerian Television Authority] news on the current political stalemate in the country. First to speak is Chief Abiola.

[Abiola] That our country is the most important thing in the minds of the two of us. That God will settle this problem, because a lot of people are suffering. The economy that was not brilliant before, has virtually ground to a halt now. It is very very sad. Very, very sad indeed.

[Ishalea] Now, what has been your initial reaction to this situation?

[Abiola] I have just been praying and hoping that common sense will prevail. It has been very, very sad indeed. Everything was all systems go. [sentence as heard] We told the world we are holding elections. The world came. They were surprised about the peace and stability they found, about the amity between the parties. Everything was better than anything anybody could have wished for. Then everything was going very well until a sudden halt was imposed. It is very sad for our country, but we hope it is a temporary setback. Honestly, we do. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Libyan Government Seeks Help in Lifting Embargo

AB2206115793 Lagos Voice of Nigeria in English 1030 GMT 22 Jun 93

[Text] The Nigerian president, General Ibrahim Babangida, has pledged to consult with other African leaders during the OAU summit next week on ways of helping to lift the international embargo imposed on Libya following its refusal to release for trial in the West, two of its citizens accused of involvement in the

bombing of an American airliner over Lockerbie, Scotland. The president said he was appreciative of the Libyan Government's desire to cooperate in the resolution of the impasse.

The Libyan leader, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhafi, had yesterday Monday [21 June] sent a special envoy to the Nigerian leader, appealing for assistance towards the lifting of the international sanctions on Libya over the issue.

In a special message delivered to President Babangida in Abuja, the envoy, Mr. Ibrahim Bishari, expressed his country's willingness to present the two suspects for trial anywhere in the world except in Libya, the United States, and Scotland.

Papers Report SDP, NRC Officials To Meet in Abuja

AB2206143593 Lagos Voice of Nigeria in English 1030 GMT 22 Jun 93

[From the Press Review]

[Text] The HERALD writes that both the Social Democratic Party [SDP] and the National Republican Convention [NRC] stalwarts are to meet in Abuja today to find means of ending the impasse in the election. It says one of the issues to be discussed at the meeting is the suspension of the election results by the National Electoral Commission because of the court injunction.

On its part, the NEW NIGERIAN quotes Nigeria's Chief Justice as stating that democracy and social justice can only thrive if there is rule of law. To this end, the paper notes that he said there must be courts to settle disputes, otherwise there will be anarchy in the society. The NEW NIGERIAN attributes this point to him at a conference of magistrates in Nigeria.

Sierra Leone

Strasser Receives FAO Envoy; Food Security Discussed

AB2206144593 Freetown SLBS Radio in English 2000 GMT 21 Jun 93

[Text] Egypt and the Food and Agriculture Organization, FAO, are to contribute to the agricultural development in Sierra Leone with a view to achieving food self-sufficiency within the shortest possible time. The disclosure was made at State House today when the resident FAO representative here, Egyptian-born Dr. Faruq al-Dasuqi, called on the chairman of the NPRC [National Provisional Ruling Council] and head of state, Captain Valentine Strasser to apprise him of plans for this country.

Dr. al-Dasuqi told the head of state that his first mandate in this country is to promote the development of the agricultural sector with the objective of attaining food

security. He maintained that with the potential and the resources of Sierra Leone in terms of water resources, land, and manpower, self-sufficiency can be achieved in food production through sound planning and sustained efforts on the part of the government and the people.

The envoy said he was also mandated to strengthen the mutual ties between Sierra Leone and the FAO on the one hand, and his motherland Egypt on the other. Dr. al-Dasuqi said he had been personally impressed by the strides made by the NPRC Government under the leadership of Capt. Strasser in the area of agriculture and its related disciplines in spite of the war situation and its attendant implications on the economy. He said his conviction that this government was determined to ensure food self-sufficiency for the people of this country recently encouraged him to use his position as a senior citizen of Egypt to persuade the government of that country into signing a memorandum of understanding and a technical cooperation pact which will facilitate a visit to this country next week of an Egyptian technical team.

According to Dr. al-Dasuqi, the Egyptian technical team will arrive here on Monday [28 June] to explore the possibility of a joint venture project that will ensure sufficient national rice and meat production. He paid glowing tribute to the cooperation he had so far received from the secretary of state, agriculture and forestry, Lieutenant Colonel Abdul Karim Sesay, whom he described as a true patriot, and officials of that department.

Dr. al-Dasuqi disclosed how the FAO, working in close collaboration with other UN agencies, recently [word indistinct] the multisectoral programming mission which prepared the draft program for a possible UNDP [United Nations Development Program] funding. He said at present the FAO program involved the execution of five projects at a cost of \$4.4 million, in addition to regional projects.

The FAO envoy maintained that the damage caused by the rebel incursion continues to be a source of serious concern to all true friends of Sierra Leone and assured Capt. Strasser that he will pursue the issue of assistance for rehabilitation personally when he visits the FAO Headquarters in Rome next week.

Capt. Strasser commended the envoy for his official and personal interest in the welfare of the people of this country and agreed with Dr. al-Dasuqi that Sierra Leone has not had the opportunity to enjoy to the fullest the type of Egyptian technical cooperation other African countries enjoy. He said he would be remiss in his duty if he failed to extend his sincere gratitude to Dr. al-Dasuqi for his concern for the government and people of

this country as demonstrated by agricultural projects that are to be undertaken through his efforts.

Capt. Strasser revealed that he has always made it clear, abundantly clear to the secretary of state, agriculture and forestry, Lt. Col. Sesay, that his dream was to make Sierra Leone self-sufficient in her staple food, rice. He said the FAO envoy's intervention to make his dream come true was a welcome blessing in kind which, if fulfilled, would leave an indelible mark on the minds of not only NPRC officials but the people of this country.

Earlier, Lt. Col. Sesay explained how a delegation, led by him to Egypt to pursue technical cooperation with that country through Dr. al-Dasuqi, was accorded the highest diplomatic attention, culminating in the signing of the memorandum of understanding between the two countries. He spoke about plans to reactivate some agricultural stations, including (Newton) and (Pekor) among others, and the possibility of Egyptian participation in the exercise. Lt. Col. Sesay said the country is expected to benefit from a funding through FAO to boost rice and livestock, although he would continue to explore other avenues for funds to expedite the exercise.

The senior permanent secretary at the Department of Agriculture and Forestry, Mr. Mansu Samura, was at the ceremony.

Togo

'Persistent Differences' Suspend Talks in Burkina Faso

AB2206215093 Lome Radio Lome in French 1900
GMT 22 Jun 93

[Text] The inter-Togolese talks, codenamed Ouaga II, were suspended this afternoon in the Burkinabe capital. Blaise Compaore, head of state, announced the suspension, pointing out that this happened because of persistent differences existing between representatives of the Togolese Government and those of the opposition. In a statement issued to reporters, the mediator of the meeting, Captain Compaore, did not mention any date for the resumption of the talks, which started on 17 June.

The Burkinabe head of state stressed that the five days of consultation, which were attended by the two delegations, enabled both sides to reach some meaningful results, thanks to compromises made on both sides. These compromises are about the presence of international military observers until the end of the electoral process and the Cabinet's composition. The two sides, however, could not agree on the duties of the national electoral commission or the choices of ballot papers. The compromise text submitted by President Blaise Compaore was accepted by the official delegation but it was rejected by the Collective of Democratic Opposition II.

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